# WESTERN RECORDER.

PRINTED UNDER THE PATRONAGE, AND FOR THE BENEFIT, OF THE WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY AND AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

VOL. VIII. [THOMAS HASTINGS, EDITOR.] UTICA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1831. [HASTINGS & TRACY, PRINTERS.] No 6.


## THE CHEROKEES.

The following is the article we alluded to last week under this head, as contained in the columns of the Phœnix. The editor of that paper adds his own individual testimony, as to the strict truth and impartiality of the statement embraced in the article :—

At a meeting held at New-Echota, Dec. 29th, 1830, the following persons were present :—

Rev. Daniel S. Butrick, Rev. Wm. Chamberlin, Rev. Wm. Potter, Rev. S. A. Worcester, Rev. John Thompson, } *Missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M.*

Mr. Isaac Proctor, Dr. Elizur Butler, Mr. J. C. Elsworth, Mr. Wm. Holland, } *Assist't Missionaries of the A.B. C. F. M.*

Rev. Gottlieb Byhan, Rev. H. G. Clauder, } *Miss. of the U. B. Church.*

Rev. E. JONES, *Missionary of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.*

Daniel S. Butrick was chosen chairman of the meeting, and S. A. Worcester, secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chairman.

After deliberate consultation the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be presented for publication to the editor of the Cherokee Phœnix :—

*Resolved*, That we view the Indian question, at present so much agitated in the United States, as being not merely of a political, but of a moral nature ; inasmuch as it involves the maintenance or the violation of the faith of our country, and as demanding, therefore, the most serious consideration of all American citizens, not only as patriots, but as Christians.

*Resolved*, That we regard the present crisis of affairs relating to the Cherokee nation, as calling for the sympathies, and prayers, and aid, of all benevolent people throughout the United States.

*Resolved*, That the frequent insinuations which have been publicly made, that missionaries have used an influence in directing the political affairs of this nation, demand from us an explicit and public disavowal of the charge ; and that we therefore solemnly affirm, in regard to ourselves at least, every such insinuation is entirely unfounded.

*Resolved*, That while we distinctly aver that it is not any influence of ours which has brought the Cherokees to the resolution not to exchange their place of residence ; yet it is impossible for us not to feel a lively interest in a subject of such vital importance to their welfare ; and that we can perceive no consideration, either moral or political, which ought, in the present crisis, to restrain us from a free and public expression of our opinion.

*Resolved*, therefore, That we view the removal of this people to the west of the Mississippi, as an event to be most earnestly deprecated ; threatening greatly to retard, if not totally to arrest their progress in religion, civilisation, learning, and the useful arts, to involve them in great distress, and to bring upon them a complication of evils, for which the prospect before them would offer no compensation.

*Resolved*, That we deem ourselves absolutely certain, that the feelings of the whole mass of the Cherokee people, including all ranks, and with scarcely a few individual exceptions, are totally averse to a removal, so nothing but force, or such oppression as they would esteem equivalent to force, would induce them to adopt such a measure.

*Resolved*, as our unanimous opinion, That the establishment of the jurisdiction of Georgia and other states over the Cherokee people, against their will, would be an immense and irreparable injury.

Whereas, we have frequently seen, in the public prints, representations of the state of this people, which we know to be widely at variance with the truth, and which are highly injurious in their tendency—

*Resolved*, That we regard it as no more than an act of justice to the Cherokee nation, that we publish the following statement, and subjoin our names in testimony of its correctness.

The Cherokee people have been advancing in civilisation for a considerable number of years, and are still advancing as rapidly, we believe, as ever. Our various opportunities of acquaintance with them have been such, that we suppose our united estimate of their progress cannot vary widely from the truth. Of this, however, the public must judge. Mr. Byhan first arrived in the nation as a missionary in May, 1801, left it in 1812, and returned in 1827. Mr. Butrick arrived in January, and Mr. Chamberlin in March, 1818. Mr. Potter and Dr. Butler arrived in January, 1821 ; and Mr. Elsworth and Mr. Jones in November, of the same year ; Mr. Proctor in October, 1822 ; Mr. Holland in November, 1823 ; Mr. Worcester in October, 1825 ; Mr. Clauder in November, 1828, and Mr. Thompson in January, 1829. We occupy eleven stations, in different parts of the nation. One of these stations is in that part which is considered to have made the least progress in civilisation.

When we say that the Cherokees are rapidly advancing in civilisation, we speak of them as a body. There are very different degrees of improvement ; some families having risen to a level with the white people of the United States, while the progress of others has but commenced. Between the extremes are all grades, but we do not believe there is a family in the nation which has not in a measure felt the change. That the Indians of mixed blood should, *upon an average*, be in advance of the full Indians, was to be expected, and is undoubtedly true ; although some Indians of full blood are in the foremost rank, and some of mixed blood help to bring up the rear.

It has been represented, not only that improvement is confined almost exclusively to Indians of mixed blood, but that those constitute an insignificant portion of the nation. Neither representation is correct. We believe that not less than one fourth part of the people are in a greater or less degree mixed. The number of families of mixed blood has been stated at about two hundred, which is less than the number of families of which one parent is white. That these can bear but a small proportion to the number in which one or both parents are of mixed blood is manifest, since the process of amalgamation has been going on for many years, until the descendants of whites are to be found of at least the sixth generation.

But, as we have already said, it is far from being true that improvement is chiefly confined to this class. It is well known that the Cherokees were originally found by the Europeans in a purely savage state, naked almost in summer, and clothed with skins in winter, living in miserable huts, without floors or chimnies, and subsisting partly indeed by agriculture, but mainly by the chase. Without implements of iron, and without the art of manufacturing cloth, it could not be far otherwise. To this purely savage state the present certainly bears a far less resemblance than to that of the civilised people of the United States. The very lowest class, with few exceptions, are, in our apprehension, as near the latter as the former. As to the straggling beggars who are seen abroad in the white settlements, they ought only to be compared with the drunken stragglers of other nations, to judge of comparative civilisation.

It would swell our statement beyond a proper length, to descend into many particulars, but it seems necessary to specify a few.

At present many of the Cherokees are dressed as well as the whites around them, and of most of them the manner of dress is *substantially* the same. A part of the old men, perhaps nearly half, retain not indeed the original Indian dress, but that, nearly, which prevailed a dozen years since. Almost all the younger men have laid it aside. A very few aged women are seen with only a petticoat and short gown, meeting each other at the waist, which, twenty years ago, was the general style of female dress. Except these very few, no woman appears without at least a decent gown, extending from the neck to the feet. Twenty years ago, most of the Cherokee children, of both sexes, were entirely naked during most of the year. Now there are few, if any families, where the children are not habitually clothed ; and especially a Cherokee girl, without decent clothing, is an object very seldom seen. If the present course continues, when those who are now in the decline of life shall have passed away, the dress of the Cherokees will scarcely distinguish them from their neighbours.

The Cherokee women generally manufacture more or less good substantial cloth. Many families raise their own cotton. A great part of their clothing is manufactured by themselves, though not a little is of New-England and foreign manufacture.

Thirty years ago a plough was scarcely seen in the nation. Twenty years ago there were nearly 500. Still the ground was cultivated chiefly by the hoe only. Six years ago the number of ploughs, as enumerated, was 2,923. Among us all we scarcely know a field which is now cultivated without ploughing. Consequently the quantity of land under cultivation is increased several fold. Habits of industry are much increased, and still increasing ; and though many fail in this respect, so that the more indolent sometimes trespass upon the hospitality of the more industrious, yet most families provide in the produce of their fields for the supply of their own wants, and many raise considerable quantities of corn for sale. Suffering for want of food is as rare, we believe, as in any part of the civilised world.

The dwellings of the mass of the Cherokees are comfortable log cabins. The meanest are not meaner than those of some of the neighbouring whites. Formerly their huts had neither floors nor chimnies. Twenty years since nearly all had chimnies, but few had floors. Now most of the cabins are floored, besides being much improved in other respects. Many of the houses in the nation are decent, two story buildings, and some are elegant.

In the furniture of their houses, perhaps, the mass of the people suffer more than in almost any other respect, by comparison with their white neighbours. Yet in this particular we notice a very rapid change in the course of a few years past.

The diffusion of property among the people is becoming more general.

In no respect, perhaps, is the approach to civilisation more evident, than in regard to the station assigned to women. Though in this respect there is still room for improvement, yet in general they are allowed to hold their proper place.

Polygamy, which has prevailed to some extent, is becoming rare. It is forbidden by law ; but the law being as yet without a penalty annexed, has probably much less influence than public opinion, which makes the practice highly disreputable. A few are still living in a state of polygamy, but at present almost no one enters that state.

Superstition still bears considerable sway, but its influence is rapidly declining. Customs which once it was infamous to violate, are fast disappearing. Most of the young men of the nation appear to be entirely ignorant of a large portion of the former superstitions. Ancient traditions are fading from memory, and can scarcely be collected, if any one would commit them to paper.—Conjuring, however, is still, to a considerable extent, practised by the old, and believed in by the less enlightened even of the young.

In regard to intemperance, there is much to deplore ; but it is, we believe, an undisputed fact, that its prevalence has greatly diminished, and is still diminishing. Indeed we are confident, that, at present, the Cherokees would not suffer in this respect by a comparison with the white population around. In regard to the scenes of intoxication exhibited at the sessions of courts, and on other public occasions, the Cherokees, in consequence of their wholesome laws on the subject, have greatly the advantage.

In education we do not know that the progress of the Cherokees should be called rapid. Certainly it is far less so than is desirable. The following facts, however, will serve to correct some misstatements on this subject. We have before us the names of two hundred Cherokee men and youths, who are believed to have obtained an English education sufficient for the transaction of ordinary business. Females, it will be observed, are excluded, as are many men and youths, who can barely read and write. Of these two hundred persons, about one hundred and eighty-two were instructed wholly within the nation, about twenty-four received within the nation sufficient instruction to enable them to transact ordinary business, independently of superadded advantages, and about forty-four were instructed chiefly abroad. We doubt not that a more extended acquaintance would increase the list. An increasing anxiety among the people for the education of their children is very apparent.

Of the number who are able to read their own language in Guess's alphabet, we should vary somewhat in our individual estimates. None of us, however, supposes that less than a majority of those who are between childhood and middle age can read with greater or less facility.

Nothing could be further from the truth, than the representation that any class of the Cherokees are in any respect deteriorating. However slow may be the progress of a portion of the people, their course is manifestly not retrograde, but progressive.

In regard to the state of religion, we deem it sufficient to state, as nearly as we are able, the number of members of the several religious societies. To the presbyterian churches belong 219 members, of whom 167 are Cherokees. In the united brethren's churches are 45 Cherokee members. In the baptist churches probably about 90 ; we know not the exact number. The official statement of the methodist missionaries, made a little more than a year ago, gave 736 as the number of members in their societies, including those who are denominated seekers.—The number, according to the report of the present year, we have not been able to ascertain ; we are assured not less than 850. Of these the greater part are Cherokees.

While we represent the Cherokee people as having made great advances in civilisation and knowledge, as well as in religion, we wish not to be understood to attribute all to the influence of missionary efforts. We trust, indeed, that missionaries, besides introducing the religion of the gospel, have had their share of influence in promoting education and the habits of civilised life.—But this influence has not been alone, nor was it the first which began to be felt.

The intermixture of white people with the Indians has undoubtedly been a considerable cause of the civilisation of the latter. The operation of this cause upon the descendants of white men, we believe, is not called in question ; but some have seemed to suppose its influence on the full Indians to have been of an opposite character. To say nothing of the improbability of such a supposition considered as theory, it is manifestly contrary to fact in relation to this people. The less civilised Indians are led by degrees, and more and more rapidly as prejudices subside, to adopt the better customs of the more civilised, whose examples are constantly before them.

The proximity of the whites, also, is by no means injurious in every respect. The evil which they have brought upon the Indians by the introduction of ardent spirits, and of vices before unknown among them, is indeed great. On the other hand, however, the gradual assimilation of the tribe, thus surrounded by civilised people, to the customs and manners which constantly invite their imitation, and the facility thus afforded for procuring the comforts of life, are benefits of no little value. To deprive them of these advantages, while in their present state, would be an incalculable evil.

In relation to the *arts* of civilised life, and especially those of spinning and weaving, most important results were produced by the system of means proposed by Washington, and carried into effect by some of the former agents of the government ; particularly Col. Dinsmoor, to whom the Cherokees acknowledge themselves greatly indebted.

It has been often represented that white men and half-breeds control the political affairs of the nation. White men, can, by the constitution, have no part in the government ; and to us it is evident that the influence of the white citizens of the nation over its political concerns is of very little consideration. For ourselves we have already disclaimed such influence. Not only have we been disposed, on our own part, carefully to avoid all interference with such concerns, but we well know that the Cherokees would ever have repelled such interference with indignation. Since, however, all that has been said of our influence has been mere surmise, without even the pretence of evidence, we cannot suppose that much more is necessary on our part, than to deny the charge.

That the Indians of mixed blood possess, in a considerable degree, that superior influence which naturally attends superior knowledge, cannot be doubted. Of this description certainly are the greater portion of those, through whose influence a happier form of government has taken the place of that under which the Cherokees formerly lived. But it would be a power of a far different kind from any which exists in the Cherokee nation, which could, as these leading men have been represented to do, assume and maintain an important position in opposition to the will of the people. Particularly is there overwhelming evidence, that no man, whatever degree of talent, or knowledge, or previous influence he might possess, could possibly find his way into office at the present time, whose views were known to countervene those of the mass of the people on the grand subject of national interest—a removal to the west. The disposal of office is in the hands of the people ; the people require patriotism, and the very touchstone of patriotism is, "Will he sell his country ?"

It may not be amiss to state what proportion the Indian blood actually bears to the white, in the principal departments of the Cherokee government. The present principal chief, Mr. John Ross, is, we believe, but one eighth Cherokee. Maj. Lowrey, the second principal chief, is one half Cherokee. The Legislature consists of two branches, styled the National Committee and Council, the former numbering sixteen members, and the latter twenty-four. The presiding officers of both these branches are full Cherokees. Of the Committee, two only, including the president, are full Indians; of the rest, seven are half Indian, two more, and five less than half. Of the Council sixteen are supposed to be full Indians, seven half, and one only one fourth. No measure can be adopted without the concurrence of both houses, and consequently every public measure has the sanction of a body of which two thirds of the members are of unmixed Indian blood. Each succeeding election may vary the proportion. This is, as nearly as we can ascertain, the proportion as it now stands.

The effect of the new form of government, adopted by the Cherokees, has been represented abroad, we know not on what grounds, to be prejudicial to the interests of the people. On this subject it does not belong to us to theorise. We can only say, that the actual effect, as it passes under our own observation, is highly beneficial ; nor is there any class on whom it operates injuriously.

One other representation we feel it our duty to notice, viz : that the people are deterred from the expression of opinion by the fear of the chiefs. Nothing, we are sure, could be more unfounded. Freedom of speech exists no where more unrestrained than here. Individuals may very possibly be restrained from the expression of an opinion favourable to the removal of the nation, by the dread of incurring the odium of public sentiment ; but this is the only restraint, and it is one which supposes, what in fact exists, an overwhelming torrent of national feeling in opposition to removal.

It is on this subject, most of all, that the views of the Cherokees have been ascribed to the influence of missionaries. In denying all interference with their political concerns, we have repelled this insinuation. We would not be understood to affirm that we have always studiously avoided the expression of our opinions, but that we have not acted the part of advisers, nor would nor could have influenced the views of the people or of their rulers.

In reference to the subjecting of the Cherokees to the jurisdiction of the several states, whose chartered limits embrace their country, it may not be improper to state, what, from a constant residence among them, we cannot but perceive to be their feelings. One sentiment manifestly pervades the whole nation ; that the extension of the laws of the states over them, without their consent, would be a most oppressive and flagrant violation of their national and conventional rights ; and the sufferance of it by the United States, as flagrant a violation of those treaties on which alone they have relied for security. It would be as idle, also, as it is distant from our wish, to conceal, that our views on this subject accord with theirs, and that on a topic of such universal excitement, it is impossible that our views should be unknown to them. If the free expression of such an opinion be a crime, to the charge of that crime we plead guilty. If we withheld our opinion, when called for, we could not hold up our heads as preachers of righteousness among a people who would universally regard us as abettors of iniquity.

While such are the feelings of the Cherokees, it is impossible that the jurisdiction of the several states should be established over them, without producing the most unhappy results. It is not easy to conjecture what course, in such an event, the majority would adopt. Any thing approaching to unanimity could not be expected. Some would undoubtedly join their brethren in Arkansas ; some, if we may judge from remarks which we frequently hear, would seek a refuge beyond the boundaries of the United States ; while others still would make the experiment of remaining, subject to authorities to which they must render an unwilling obedience.—Either alternative would be adopted with such feelings, as would in many, we fear in most instances, preclude the probability of their making further progress in improvement, or even retaining the ground they have gained. The news of the failure of their cause would drive them to despair ; and despair, there is every reason to fear, would goad many of them on to ruinous excesses of vice, if not in some instances, to blind revenge. Hard is the task of that philanthropist, who would attempt to elevate, or even to sustain the character of a broken-hearted people. But we forbear to dwell upon the anticipation of evils which we earnestly hope will never be realised.

In all the preceding statements, we are conscious of having honestly endeavoured to avoid every degree of exaggeration. To us it appears that the Cherokees are in a course of improvement, which promises, if uninterrupted, to place them at no distant period, nearly on a level with their white brethren. Labouring, as we are, to aid them in their progress, we cannot do otherwise than earnestly deprecate any measure which threatens to arrest it. In this light we view the attempt to remove them from their inheritance, or subject them, against their will, to the dominion of others. Our sympathies are with them ; our prayers have often ascended, and shall still ascend, in their behalf ; and we earnestly invite the prayers of all our fellow Christians, that He who rules the destinies of nations will deliver them out of all their afflictions, and establish them in the land which he has given them ; and at the same time, that he will open all their hearts to receive the gospel of his Son, and thus to secure to themselves the possession of *a better country, even a heavenly.*

GOTTLIEB BYHAN,
D. S. BUTRICK,
WM. CHAMBERLIN,
EVAN JONES,
WM. POTTER,
S. A. WORCESTER,
JOHN THOMPSON,
H. G. CLAUDER,
ISAAC PROCTOR,
J. C. ELSWORTH,
E. BUTLER,
WILLIAM HOLLAND.

## TO THE CHURCHES OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

*Dear Brethren*—If it is a fact, that Sabbath breaking is a prevailing evil in our country, and professors of different evangelical denominations are not sufficiently careful to observe the fourth commandment in all its length and breadth, which it is presumed will not be denied, would it not be expedient for every association of Christians to adopt resolutions, relative to the observance of that day, which shall be best calculated to secure the object.

It is true, there are some who object to *enter* into any engagements on this subject, and say, we covenanted to obey all that God wrote in the decalogue, when we took his vows upon us, and we cannot adopt rules more strict than what may be drawn from the commandments. So they have *covenanted* before God, angels and men, that they would "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," but they have not *kept* that covenant ; and would it not be well to bring before the mind some of the ways in which the sanctity of the Sabbath is awfully profaned, and *agree* that we will not walk in those ways ?

When a man feels himself under obligations to obey a command, reasonable in its nature, and benevolent in its effects, and when he is *determined* to be governed by such command, what objection can there be to his audibly *speaking* or *writing* his determination ? Did any man ever live a holy life until he had *determined* to do it ; and is it not true, that writing and signing, or publicly acknowledging a good resolution, instead of making a man *less* holy, serves to make him more watchful and prayerful, that he may, through grace, be enabled to pay that which he has avowed ?

Are any disposed to object to such resolution, let them examine many of the covenants recorded in the bible for our instruction and imitation. We find the fourth commandment very definite and particular. And after Nehemiah had reflected on the condition of the Israelites in the days of their captivity, and remembered their sins, he wept before the Lord, and was very desirous that the people should feel their guilt, and turn from their wicked ways ; that the Lord might appear for their deliverance, and cause his face to shine upon them.

To effect this object, he "said unto the nobles, and to the rulers, and to the rest of the people, the work is great and large, and we are separated upon the wall, one far from the other ; in what place, therefore, ye hear the sound of the trumpet, resort ye thither to us." He thought it was necessary to assemble all the people together, read to them the law, "make a sure *covenant*, and write it," and have the "princes, Levites and priests, seal unto it," which was done.—Then follow the names of the first men in the nation, as may be seen in the tenth chapter of Nehemiah ; and after they had subscribed to this covenant, "the rest of the people, the priests, the Levites, the porters, the singers, the Nethinims, and all they that had separated themselves from the people of the land unto the law of the Lord, their wives, their sons and their daughters, every one having knowledge and having understanding ; they clave to their brethren, their nobles, and entered into a curse and into an oath to walk in God's law, which was given by Moses the servant of God, and to observe and do all the commandments of the Lord our God, and his judgments, and his statutes ; and farther, they covenanted that they would not *buy on the Sabbath day* any ware or victuals which might be brought into their markets.

All this was done, to impress more deeply and solemnly on their minds, the absolute necessity of being *united* and *hearty* in making one simultaneous effort to obtain the observance of those laws, the violation of which had driven them into bondage, and provoked the Lord to withdraw from them his protecting care and gracious presence.

If every Christian should now come forward and pledge themselves to be faithful in the Sabbath cause, no doubt we should hear the scoffs and threats and flattery of many a Sanballat, Tobiah and Geshem ; but better to hear this, than the tolling of the death-bell of our national independence, and the thunders of God's wrath for our disregard of his laws. Christians have a great work to do, and they should not be diverted from it by the false pretences of their opponents ; and scoffs, and sneers, and threats, and chains, and prisons, should be alike unavailing.

We, as a nation, like Israel in the days of Nehemiah, have profaned the Sabbath. Few in number and separate, we need to be *awake*, and agreed on the best means to produce a reformation. When the trumpet makes a *true* sound, all should thither resort without delay. We ought to make one great, and mighty, and simultaneous effort, to promote this object ; for if the evil is not soon arrested, we, too, shall be carried into captivity.

Who can read the twenty-sixth chapter of Leviticus, with this view of the subject, without trembling ? "Ye shall make you no idols nor graven image, neither rear you up a standing image, neither shall you set up any image of stone in your land, to bow down unto it : for I am the Lord your God. Ye shall keep my Sabbaths, and reverence my sanctuary : I am the Lord." "But if ye will not hearken unto me, and will not do all these commandments"—"I will scatter you among the heathen, and will draw out a sword after you ; and your lands shall be desolate, and your cities waste. Then shall the land enjoy her Sabbaths, as long as it lieth desolate, and ye be in your enemies' land ; even then shall the land rest, and enjoy her Sabbaths. As long as it lieth desolate, it shall rest ; because it did not rest in your Sabbaths, when ye dwelt upon it."

It would seem from this chapter, that blessings are dispensed to *nations* in proportion as they regard or disregard the Sabbath ; for the principal notice is taken of the sin of Sabbath breaking. And there appears to be a necessary connexion between ignorance, crime, disgrace, captivity and death, and a dislike of that holy day. And the moral character of an individual or community may be measured by the views they entertain of the Sabbath.

Virtue, intelligence and morality, are the basis of our independence and prosperity ; the christian religion is the basis of virtue and morality ; and this religion cannot be sustained and perpetuated without a Sabbath. So the Sabbath lies at the foundation of all our privileges. Is it not important, then, for us to begin with ourselves, our families, and engage to reform ? What was done in the cause of temperance, before men publicly, and jointly, and solemnly pledged themselves that they would not touch the intoxicating bowl ? The same must be done with regard to the Sabbath ; abstaining from *every* thing wrong, is the only way to remedy the evil. And unity in sentiment, in covenant and in action, is strength.

This cause is one in which all Christians, of every denomination, can cordially unite ; and is there any thing which hinders us from speedily uniting, but a want of opportunity ? Such an opportunity is now furnished thro' the religious periodicals of our country, that all may adopt, about the same time, measures calculated to redeem the Sabbath from desecration.

As there is but one agent of the Sabbath Union, and no funds, it is impossible to effect much without the aid of the churches ; and if they will adopt wise and wholesome rules, and live up to them, it will cost nothing but an effort ; and we cannot for a moment doubt that there will be a speedy and happy change.

We earnestly request, therefore, that as soon as this communication shall reach the churches, it may be taken into consideration, and the following rules, or something equivalent to them, unanimously adopted. For if something is not done to change public sentiment and practice on this subject, our churches may be disbanded, ministers dismissed from their charge, Sabbaths remembered only to demoralise and corrupt the people, and God forgotten and disregarded.

*Resolved*, That on the *Holy Sabbath*, we will do no work, "except works of necessity and mercy," which we believe are few on that day.

We will, as far as is practicable, attend public worship ourselves, and use our influence to have our household do the same ; disapproving entirely of the practice of keeping our domestics from hearing the preached word, that they may prepare for us and our

friends a sumptuous dinner, though it be at the risk of their souls.

We will not indulge in any amusemen'ts, vain and idle talk, profane and light reading; but on the contrary will read and meditate on God's holy word, and in religious and devotional books.

We will not travel on business, nor for pleasure, make calls on our friends and neighbours, nor encourage them to be made, except in cases of sickness and distress.

We will write and read no letters on business, nor go or send to the post-office.

We will not allow ourselves to talk on worldly business.

We will not, so far as we can prevent it, suffer our ships to be put out to sea; nor will we let out our horse or our ox to be worked, as on other days.

We feel that we may be accountable for the manner in which our son and our daughter, our *man servant*, and our *maid servant*, and the *stranger* within our gates, spend this day of sacred rest; and will, as far as in us lies, recommend these rules, by precept and example, to all men; and especially will we endeavour to have them strictly observed by all under our care.

Every Christian would do well to carefully read the 108th and the 109th sermons in Dwight's Theology, 4th vol.

I despair of a general reformation on this subject, unless ministers and churches, and private Christians, *renew* their covenant obligations, and *add* to them; and do it in a most solemn and effectual manner. Should they do this, *without delay*, it would supercede the necessity of an agent to call on them; and if they will not do it, it may not be done, for the Union has no means to furnish agents, could suitable persons be found.

Let every minister and leader of a church, then, become an agent, and this great work is accomplished; and those awful judgments, which we have reason to expect in consequence of the sin of Sabbath breaking, may be averted.

HARMON KINGSBURY,
*Agent of the General Union.*

Editors favourable to the observance of the Sabbath, are respectfully requested to give this a place in their paper; and we hope the length of it will not prevent it from being extensively published and generally read. *Much* time must be spent on this subject, in *thinking*, *repenting* and *resolving*, or we shall never reform.

We heartily concur in the plan proposed, and sentiments expressed by Mr. Kingsbury, and hope our brethren will read and recommend it to their churches.

JOHN STEARNS,
D. M. REESE,
ELIJAH PIERSON,
B. BADGER,
LEWIS TAPPAN,
THOMAS DE WITT,
JOEL PARKER,
} *Ex. Committee of the General Union.*

*New-York, Jan.* 7, 1831.

A worthy friend recommended for insertion in our columns, a short time since, an article which had just appeared in the Baptist Register, on the subject of self-denial. The article we had unfortunately passed over, amid the multitude of matter which came before us; but we now present it, with the advantage of a suitable comment:—

*From the Cincinnati Christian Journal.*

### SELF-DENIAL.

We recommend to the attentive and prayerful perusal of all our readers, the following extract of a letter from Mrs. Wade, wife of one of the missionaries in Burmah. Will any Christians, after reading Mrs. Wade's account of her voluntary self denial, pretend that they have made any sacrifice for the cause of Christ. This letter, it appears, was written to her sister, and was not intended for the public eye. At the request of the friends of missions it has been published, and we trust will be widely circulated and read; not only read, but prayed over; and not only prayed over, but acted out in the life.

There are three things which ought to be particularly regarded in this letter:—

First, the decision consequent upon conviction, in the giving up of every thing for the sake of Christ, not deemed absolutely necessary.

Second, the increase of holiness in the heart and life.

Third, the carrying out of the principle in action, in disposing of the presents which were sent to her as tokens of christain affection.

"Oh, where now is the piety, the zeal, the love and the faith, which carried the apostles through persecutions and deaths? Is religion *another thing*, in these days of self indulgence and worldly pleasure? Or is it because the heaven-born principle is so little understood, and so little *felt* in our hearts? From a *poor*, *unworthy*, *little beginning*, I am convinced, my dear sister, that if we could only renounce the world, so that we can feel in our hearts that we *love it not*, and give up all conformity to its customs and fashions, and regard neither the good or bad opinion that men have of us; but looking upward, make it our daily study to do the holy will of our blessed Lord in all things; we should soon, by the rich grace of Jesus Christ, feel that sweet peace in our mind which passes all understanding, and that assurance of our adoption which we so much admire in the apostles and primitive Christians. But oh, in this dark age, we scarcely know how to begin. Where to look for living examples of primitive piety, I know not. I find many who are *far before me* in the divine life, but have never met with one who had *fully* renounced the world, to live to God. By renouncing the world, I do not mean that we ought to retire from the sphere of usefulness, to become *nuns* or *hermits*. We find nothing of this in the pure pattern left us by Christ and the apostles. But to choose poverty, humility, self denial, and the frowns of a vain world, (which *cannot* smile upon real piety and a holy life), is, I think, what our blessed Saviour teaches us by precept and example.

"And now, my dear sister, to *you*, I shall feel no reserve in writing the little particulars, in which we *feel* and do differently from what we did when we parted with you.—Before God called our beloved sister Judson away, I had followed the custom and habits of other missionaries, without ever having taken the subject of a *more* holy life into consideration, and lived about as much conformed to the world as in America. But since the very solemn impressions we have had on the subject, we have given up all our valuable presents, and the little money we call our own, and all our nice clothes, and indeed every thing we prized, that was not *really* necessary to preserve life and health; so that you would now see in the *poor* house we inhabit, only two old chairs, four stools, a table, about a yard and a half square, furnished with a few white plates and coarse bowls, out of which we drink the native tea, which costs almost nothing; and in our bed-room, (a kind of garret), you would find no bed or bedstead, only a thin coarse mattress, and a quilt to cover us, and two or three coarse boxes which contain our clothing. Besides these, we have also a small moveable cupboard, which Mr. Wade made himself, which serves for a book-case, writing-desk, &c.—And this is our little *all*, and all we desire; for the more we have, the more our minds are occupied and kept from God. With regard to clothing, we have but *little*, and that of the *coarsest*, *cheapest* kind. It is not considered *immodest* in these hot countries, to *go even to meeting* without a bonnet; so that I have sold the one I brought from America, but keep a plain muslin cap to wear occasionally, when I am obliged to go out. This is the only bit of muslin I have in the world; for I do not find handkerchiefs and frills necessary, while a collar like my gown saves so much time and expense.

"I have suffered a great deal in adopting our present style of living; but have done it purely from a conviction that it is pleasing to my Saviour, and conformable to the spirit of the gospel. I should not change habits, though it should become my duty to return home, or go to any part of the civilised world. I could not, my dear A——, feel a *clear conscience*, if I had *one* nice gown laid aside to wear occasionally, and gratify my pride, while a *single dollar* is wanting to feed the poor, or spread the glorious gospel through the world. And having thus arranged our outward things, we make *strong resolutions* daily, that we will keep all worldly thoughts out of our minds as much as possible; be often in our closets; confess our sins to one another; read nothing, (however religious), without first inquring whether it is best calculated to elevate our thoughts to God; and endeavour to suffer every inconvenience and pain cheerfully, as coming directly from the hand of God; and above all to banish all *fretting* and *anger* far from our hearts; and in short to strive continually to subdue all self-love, that we may begin to love others as ourselves, and God supremely. And though we fail continually, yet we beg pardon for the past, and resolve anew to renounce our own will and pleasure, and seek to know and do the will of God in all, even the smallest things.

"And now, while reading these lines, I know you are thinking, my dear sister, whether we feel the love of God in our hearts more than formerly. And I would answer, that I think what the bible means by *the love of God*, is very little understood, and still less felt in these dark ages, by common Christians. We have a *little faith*, and a *little repentance*, and God will therefore own and save us, for the sake of his dear Son.—But "the love of God," the "indwelling of the Holy Spirit," "union with Christ," and all those higher attainments in piety which are the privilege of redeemed souls, are, we have reason to fear, forgotten or not understood by those who live conformed to the world. I think sometimes, within two years, when knowing that I was despised for renouncing and forsaking the vain world, and feeling that I had no source of earthly enjoyment left; and desolate and sad, when looking up to God as my all, and with some little degree of willingness to give up all for the enjoyment of his presence; I have experienced a little of what St. Paul would call *the love of God*. But oh, it was when self was laid in the *lowest dust*, and every earthly joy turned to bitterness, and when all were forgotten but God. And the feeling; oh, it was so *sweet*, *so pure*, *so heavenly!* But I dare not say more; for I am ignorant, and *all pollution still*, so that the love of God cannot *abide* in my heart. O that I could say, "I am crucified unto the world, and the world unto me!" for then, and not till then, will my soul be filled with the love of God.

"But this I can say, that I do, day by day, feel a *peace*, which is a thousand times dearer than all this vain world can bestow. Days, and weeks, and months, pass away, without one anxious fear about my eternal state; for that I feel depends upon the perfect righteousness of my Saviour; and through his rich grace, I am enabled to see some fruits of sanctification; and notwithstanding my exceeding vileness, (which I see, and *feel*, and *hate*, as I never did before), am enabled to say, "Old things are passed away, and behold, all things are become new." And I seldom think of dying, without feeling the most delightful foretastes of those joys which will soon be mine, when I shall behold the dear Saviour, whom I do love, face to face.

"D. B. L. WADE."

"*P. S.*—Our dear sister Boaglman has lost her first child, a fine promising girl, and has been extremely ill herself. She has named her infant son "Judson Wade," which gratified me very much, as it is an expression of that sweet friendship which we feel for each other. We feel the loss of our brother Judson's society more than any thing we could part with in the world; but feel willing to give up all for the cause of Christ. I had a present of a beautiful leghorn hat from New-York, by Mrs. Bennett; also, nice things from Philadelphia, Salem, &c. and a number of valuable dresses, lace caps, &c. from Whitesboro', Utica, Hamilton, and other places; *but I have disposed of all.* I want no such things; but thanks to my dear friends for their kindness.

"Farewell, my dear A——, farewell.
"D. B. L. W."

## INTELLIGENCE.

*From the Boston Recorder.*

### THE JEWS AND GREEKS.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Mr. Brewer, to the publishers of the Boston Recorder:—

*Smyrna, Oct.* 18, 1830.

GENTLEMEN—Another feast of tabernacles has just been celebrated by the house of Israel, in which were exhibited the usual ceremonies of constructing booths in their court-yards and on their terraces. On one of the latter days of the festival, I walked out with my family into the Jewish quarter, and was witness to the mode in which they were built, of branches of willow, myrtle, and olive. I saw also in the synagogue, where we were all very civilly permitted to enter and survey the preparations for "the last great day of the feast," a branch curiously wound round with leaves of myrtle, &c. which is held in the hand while they pass around, crying Hosannah. One of the ladies taking it up, caused much anxiety to the attendant, who feared, perhaps, that it would thereby be profaned. From the synagogue, we went to the house of one of the principal Jews, named Chamsin, with whom some of the party were acquainted. On entering the court, I was immediately struck with the wide contrast between it and the generality of Jewish dwellings, not merely in the marble floors, richly covered divans, vessels of silver and personal ornaments of gold, but especially in the extreme degree of cleanliness reigning throughout the apartments. After entertaining us with sweatmeats and coffee, they conducted us in a very friendly manner through the house, which they shewed to the ladies with great particularity, and we then took our leave with an urgent request that they would return our visit. On when, a friend of Israel may ask, will the gospel of Christ find access to these Jewish palaces? and I wish there was more to encourage the hope that it would be speedily. Mr. Lewis, however, the Jewish missionary here, feels that much patient waiting is necessary in order to get access to them. He has one constant inquirer, Signor Levi, an Italian Jew. Him he hopes to employ in keeping a Jewish school by and by, and thinks also him self of taking a house in the Armenian quarter, which will be more likely to bring him in contact with the Jews. Since his return from Cesarea, we have no intelligence from the baptised Jews there. Indeed, the whole aspect of Jewish missions in the Mediterranean is such, as eminently to call for most earnest prayer that the goodness of Israel may not be as the early dew that vani-heth away.

A firman which has lately been received from Constantinople, ordering the liberation of all Greek slaves, is diffusing joy among the few remaining individuals, who had not embraced Mahometanism, or been redeemed, or removed to some unknown parts of the interior. Besides the youth who have been sent by missionaries to America for education, several other Greeks have been taken thither on board vessels of war, or as seamen in merchant vessels. The parents and friends of a number of those come often to me to make inquiries respecting them. It would gladden the hearts of some widowed mothers and solitary brothers and sisters, should those who are acquainted with their condition, send occasional reports respecting them, which might, especially if they have forgotten their mother tongue, be addressed to me.

Your readers will, I trust, rejoice in the assurance that the church of Smyrna is again beginning to be adorned with the graces, and to put forth the labours of primitive times. Yesterday the English Sabbath school, which Miss R. had collected from among her scholars, was re-established by the chaplain upon a more enlarged foundation. My congregation of American, English and Dutch, on Sabbath afternoons, though small, is notwithstanding quite attentive. Much more could be done among seamen, had we the means of renting a room for a chapel on the shore, and of paying the expenses of boating among the vessels, in order to encourage seamen to assemble. Our two Greek schools continue prosperous, and we hope yet to see at least one established in each of the other seven churches. With christian regards,

Your's, truly, J. BREWER.

### HOME MISSIONS.

We have already mentioned the arrival of Rev. Mr. Cushman and family, at Cincinnati, to act as corresponding secretary of the "Central Committee of Agency for Home Missions in the Western States." Our readers are also aware that some misunderstanding has heretofore existed between the American Home Missionary Society and the General Assembly's Board of Missions. With a man of Mr. C's pacific temperament and catholic feelings in this field, it may be hoped that this misunderstanding will, at length, be obviated. The following are extracts from Mr. C.'s circular, issued through the columns of the Cincinnati Christian Journal:—

The "Central Committee of Agency for Home Missions in the Western States," appointed last January, by the Executive Committee at New-York, is now organised, and Rev. Ralph Cushman, corresponding secretary and general agent for the A. H. M. Society in the west, is on the ground, and ready to attend to the duties of his office.

The operations of the agency have been delayed nearly a year, for the purpose of effecting, if possible, a union with the Assembly's Board; and we do most sincerely regret, that the effort has failed. As the matter now stands, we have no alternative but to abandon the object of the H. M. Society, or pursue it, amidst all the evils which separate action on the same field must necessarily occasion.

Some of these evils have been depicted by the committee of the Presbytery of Cincinnati, in their letter to the Assembly's Board, recently published in the Journal.

The H. M. Society has now four hundred missionaries, and more than one fourth part of them are in the valley of the *Mississippi*. The funds by which they are supported, are collected from persons who prefer this Society to the Assembly's Board; and many of them could not be induced to contribute to a Board connected with an ecclesiastical body, as the Board of Missions is with the General Assembly. To abandon the ground, therefore, would be to withhold from the feeble churches in the west, more than 16 000 *dollars*, which they now receive to aid them in the support of the gospel ministry, and remove from the field more than 100 labourers, or subject them to inconveniences and trials which must greatly injure their usefulness. Under these circumstances, *we must go forward*; still hoping that the other Board will yet see the importance of united effort, and that these two benevolent institutions will ere long pour their united streams of living water into this dry and parched land, until the whole shall become fertile as the garden of the Lord. As the evils occur which we anticipate, it will give us some consolation to reflect that we have done what we could to prevent them; and in entering upon the duties of the agency, we have endeavoured to imbibe and cherish the spirit of our blessed Master, expressed in the memorable prayer, just before his crucifixion, "That they all may be one, as thou Father art in me, and I in thee; that they also may be one in us, that the world may believe that thou hast sent me."

In looking at what we have undertaken, we feel that the work is great, and the duties responsible. We hope and pray that divine wisdom and strength will continually guide and sustain us. We do now respectfully and earnestly request all who are disposed to co operate with us, to help in the good cause, by their influence, their substance and their prayers, resolving never to relax exertion while souls are destitute of the bread of life, or they are this side eternity.

The simple object is to extend the influence of divine truth over the whole territory included within our prescribed limits; the glory of God and the salvation of souls being the ultimate end of all our efforts.

Within the bounds of this agency, there are supposed to be 4 000,000 of inhabitants.

The whole number of evangelical ministers does not exceed 2400. Allowing 1000 souls to each minister, and there are still 1,600 000 destitute of religious privileges, and not connected with any religious society. The additional labour of at least 1600 ministers is now *wanted* in order to extend the influence of the gospel over the whole *field*; and the addition of one minister a week is necessary, to keep pace with the increase of population in the valley of the *west*.

*Syria.*—Soon after the arrival of Messrs. Bird and Whiting at Beyroot, from Malta, the Maronite priests took occasion to announce to the congregation, "that the bible men, that is (said they) the followers of the devil," had again made their appearance, and enjoined it upon the people not to hold intercourse with them. The orthodox, or proper Greeks, however, continued as friendly as ever. In a letter dated May 31st, Messrs. B. and W. say:—

"The word of God during our absence has not been bound. There are individuals in whose hearts it has evidently been taking deeper and deeper root, and in whose lives fruits of holiness appear every day. The state of the persecuted Asaad, is still uncertain. Some believe him to be actually dead; but the greater part believe that he is only reported so by the patriarch, the better to serve his purposes."

*Prosperity of the Sandwich Islands.*—Since the American missionaries first visited these islands, their trade has increased 500 per cent.—One hundred and forty ships are annually supplied with refreshments. The gospel has done wonders in civilising the natives of these islands.

*Legh Richmond's Tracts in Russia.*—Legh Richmond once corresponded with the Russian Princess Mestchersky, by whom he was held in high estimation, and this lady herself translated his 'Dairyman's Daughter,' 'The Young Cottager,' and 'The Negro Servant,' into the Russian language, and caused editions of each to be printed and widely circulated. She also translated other English tracts, and made selections from standard Russian authors, which she published as tracts, to the extent in all of about one hundred different kinds. Rev. Mr. Knill, of St. Petersburgh, in a recent letter, speaking of this lady and her tracts, says:—

"Last year the Princess had nearly two hundred thousand of these excellent publications in her possession, which she kindly gave to me. It was a princely gift; an unexpected favour; a rich and bountiful supply of scripture treatises, presented in almost every variety of form, and embracing almost every important subject. My friends rejoiced with me, in being so providentially supplied with the means to benefit our fellow creatures. They united with me most cordially in the work of distribution, and we have not been sparing of these gifts. The greatest part of them are gone, and some of them to places thousands of miles distant, where we trust they will produce happiness in many a sinner's heart, thro' the knowledge of Christ crucified.

"At present we are making arrangements for printing an edition of ten thousand of the 'Young Cottager,' and should rejoice exceedingly to see it followed by a new edition of the 'Dairyman's Daughter,' and the 'Negro Servant,' both of which are greatly needed, for we have not a copy on hand.

"Many of the friends and admirers of the beloved Legh Richmond, and many of the disciples of our Lord Jesus Christ, would surely rejoice to see these three beautiful tracts circulated in the *Russian language, among sixty millions of people.*"

*Reform in the Church of England.*—Mr. Brougham, the new Lord Chancellor, who by his office has an extensive patronage of parishes in the established church, "has made to the Archbishop of Canterbury an intimation, that it is his wish to bestow the livings which fall to him upon the deserving and hard-working of the clergy." He has further stated, that "not possessing that personal knowledge of them, which would enable him to make the choice, he should look to the Bishops for their advice and assistance on the subject."—*N. Y. Evan.*

*An Established Religion.*—Shall Massachusetts have an *established religion?* Shall this established religion be *unitarianism?* These questions, it is supposed, will receive a *practical answer*, when it is determined by the proper authorities, whether a theological faculty shall be established in, and a theological school annexed to, Harvard University, the creature of the state, and the great source of all moral influence in respect to the government of this commonwealth. This matter is soon to be discussed and decided in the senate chamber in this city. The subject will be considered, and a report presented, by a committee, composed of Dr. Spooner, Rev. James Walker, and Rev. Dr. Codman. On these gentlemen the eyes of the friends of civil and religious liberty and equality are now fixed. The result is anxiously expected.—*Boston Rec.*

*Respect for the Sabbath.*—We are informed that in an adjoining county, a man who has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of flour, and also in distilling, and who in these two branches, and the making of his barrels, employed about thirty persons, principally young men, most of whom were required to labour on the Sabbath, has been compelled to let his mill and distillery rest on the Lord's day. The reason is, a revival is now enjoyed in that place. A number of the hands who had thus been required to labour on the Sabbath are its subjects; and all, or nearly all, of these thirty labourers and mechanics have resolved no longer to trample on the authority of God, and violate the fourth commandment.

Revivals of religion make terrible inroads upon the ranks of Sabbath breakers. Upon distillers and venders of ardent spirits they are exerting an influence, which nothing but the Spirit of God can exert; are sweeping away the corrupt principles that sustained them; are drying up the desolating streams by destroying the fountain.—*Roch. Obs.*

*Causes of Discord among Brethren.*—Dr. Ely says, "Half of the disputes at present existing in the presbyterian church arise from false metaphysics, or from the want of accurate mental science; and a large portion of the remainder may be traced to the bad philology of some divines, who use words without attaching to them any definite meaning which they themselves understand." Of the truth of this testimony, there are some affecting illustrations now in progress.—*Chr. Mir.*

*Washington County Bible Society, N. Y.*—The anniversary meeting of this Society was held at Argyle, in the Rev. Mr. Mair's church, on Wednesday last. A numerous and highly respectable assembly convened on the occasion, from almost every town in the county, and embracing eight or ten religious denominations. The meeting was harmonious and animating.—Several able addresses were delivered; and the whole proceedings, both of the board and of the society, evinced a laudable spirit of determined perseverance in the good work of distributing the word of God; a work which admits of no stay, until the bible shall reach every part of the habitable globe, and every family shall possess this blessed book. Of the $5000 pledged by this Society, to the American Bible Society, to aid in a general supply, within two years, of all the destitute in our land, only $500 remain to be collected; and we have no doubt but that the balance will be supplied, by the liberality of our fellow citizens of the county, before the first of March next.—*Salem Post.*

We learn that the free presbyterian church on the first ward, of which Rev. Mr. Parker is pastor, have purchased the four spacious brick stores on the north-west corner of Washington and Dey streets, the three upper stories of which are to be converted into a house of worship for the use of said congregation. The lower story will continue to be occupied as at present.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

## REVIVALS.

*Utica.*—At the communion season last Sabbath, in the Bleecker street church of this village, under the charge of Dr. Lansing, sixty persons, from among the early fruits of the present revival, made profession of their faith in Christ; and four were received by letter. Of the sixty who made profession, half were males, and half females; and thirty-two received the ordinance of baptism. It is expected that more will come forward soon.

The work in this village, which had for a time moved forward with great power, received some weeks ago, a partial check, while many of the brethren were confined with a slight epidemic which was then prevailing. The work, however, did not entirely cease. Since that period it has been gradually increasing, and is again, we trust, becoming powerful. Let the friends of this blessed cause remember to pray for Utica.

*New York City.*—The Observer and the Evangelist give brief details of a recent meeting, held three, four or more days, by the third presbytery of that city, relative to the state of religion in the churches embraced in that extensive population. The meetings were of a very precious character; and the Lord was evidently present by his Spirit. The number of attendants continued to accumulate, and many of the anxious desired the prayers of Christians on their behalf. The Observer says:—

"It is evidently a time of unusual attention to religion in this city. Probably several hundreds of our youth are deeply impressed with the importance of seeking an interest in the great salvation. The meetings were still thronged at the time of our paper's going to press. (Thursday evening); and it was then uncertain how long they would be continued."

Private letters have also been received in this village, which are of a most encouraging character; but we are not permitted to avail ourselves of their contents this week.

*Religion in Andover Association.*—Rev. Mr. Badger gave before the Essex Conference, some account of the state of religion within the limits of the Andover association. The Boston Recorder thus gives the substance of it:—

"In the south parish in Andover, a revival of religion commenced about the first of May last, in a remote corner of the parish, and for a time seemed to be confined to that section of the town. But the little cloud spread, until it covered the whole horizon, and scarcely a neighbourhood now remains in the whole parish, that has not experienced, in a greater or less degree, the blessings of this glorious work. Some of the church had, for some time previous to the commencement of this work, been engaged in special prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Ghost, but many of them were left to be aroused by the anxiety and distress of awakened sinners. The first Sabbath in November, 27 came forward and consecrated themselves, in solemn covenant, unto God. The first Sabbath in January, 33. The whole number added to the church since the commencement of the work is 67; 60 by profession, and seven by letter. Of these, 29 were heads of families. Many others, who have been the subjects of this work of God, will in due time, it is hoped, make public profession of their faith in Christ. A more than usual proportion of the converts were men; and the character and standing in society of those men who had been personally interested in this work, were such as would make them most eminently useful in building up the cause of the Redeemer. The good effects of this work were manifest. In many families, the voice of prayer had for the first time been heard; the Sabbath school had increased in numbers and in interest; five hundred and seventy, old and young, were Sabbath school scholars. The temperance reformation had held on its way, and christian charities had been multiplied.—The contributions at the monthly concert had been just double what they were in the same months last year. The work still cotinued, and present appearances encouraged the hope that many more were yet to be brought into the kingdom of Christ. A more particular account of this interesting revival we hope to receive hereafter."

"In Lowell, it is believed, there is still a continuance of special divine influence. In the north parish in Reading there had been more than usual interest the last season. From ten to twenty had attended meetings of inquiry, and a number had indulged the hope of having passed from death unto life. In the west parish of Methuen, a little church, almost extinct, had been resusciated, and something like twenty added to its communion."

*Fruits of Bible Class Instruction.*—The clergyman of the congregational society in Cumberland, Maine, giving an account of a revival in that place—see Christian Mirror—says:—

"Bible class instruction was evidently owned by the great Shepherd of Israel, as the signal means of advancing the work among the lambs of the flock. Of the bible class, comprising about forty females, instructed by the pastor, about twenty five have become hopefully pious. Of another class, consisting of fifteen or twenty young men, instructed by the senior deacon of the church, about one half have expressed a hope of an interest in Christ."

The subjects of the work in that place are between seventy or eighty, so far as could be ascertained. The "children of believers, were generally taken;" sometimes "two, three, four five, and in one instance seven" of them in a single family.

*A Sabbath School Blessed.*—The American Sunday School Journal, speaking of the school in Columbia village, (Columbia co. N. Y.) remarks as follows:—

"During the past season, the effusion of the Holy Spirit has been granted to this school, and several teachers have become hopefully converted. Through the instrumetality of this school, a missionary has been obtained, who has been labouring for the last five weeks, in connection with this school. On the last Sabbath in December, a church was organised under circumstances of deep interest. The attention is still most encouraging."

*The Choctaws.*—During the year ending July 1st, two hundred and seventy-two persons were added to the churches among the Choctaws, under the care of the missionaries of the American Board; and the whole number brought in, since the religious attention commenced the year before, is three hundred and thirty-two. *Western Luminary*

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: FEBRUARY 8, 1831.

*Oneida Presbytery.*—The semi-annual meeting of the Oneida Presbytery, in this village, last week, was rendered peculiarly interesting, by the statements made relative to the revivals which have prevailed the year past, within its boundaries. The Presbytery now embraces about forty-five members, and nearly the same number of churches. A considerable portion of these are or have been in some measure revived; and in many towns, as our readers know, the work has been powerful. The details, as given by the ministers and delegates, occupied one whole day; and yet it was evident, that much remained untold. It was stated by several of the clergymen, that an unusual proportion of small children and youth—of infidels, universalists, and drunkards, as well as of proud moralists—are numbered among the hopeful subjects of grace. But we will not anticipate the details of the narrative, which may soon be given in due form.

The Presbytery enjoyed a season of communion, and devoted one half day to exhortation and prayer, and to hearing a statement of the work of God in Rochester, as detailed by a gentleman who has recently spent several weeks in that village. The description was very vivid and animated; but we are persuaded that every representation of this kind, must necessarily fall far short of the reality. Such a work as that in Rochester must be personally witnessed and felt, by those who would fully appreciate its character.

Considerable business of importance was transacted by the Presbytery; but a portion of it remains to be finished at an adjourned meeting which takes place in a few days at Whitesborough.

*Spirit of the Pilgrims.*—The number of this work, for January, 1831, contains:—

Introduction. *Communications*—Ministerial Sobriety: On the Figurative Character of the Sacred Writings. *Reviews*—Memoir of Rev. Edward Payson, D. D. late pastor of the second church in Portland; by Asa Cummings, editor of the Christian Mirror: Appended Remarks on Dr. Payson: The Manchester Socinian Controversy, with introductory remarks, and an appendix: The Report of his Majesty's Commissioners, concerning Dame Hawley's Charity: State of Unitarianism in England: An Article on the Eclectic Review, for October, 1830. *Miscellaneous*—Obituary Notice of Mrs. Marther Bopes: Remarks on Romans ix, 5: Letter to a Young Christian: Note to the Editor, on the biographical sketch of Calvin. *Recent Publications*—Professor Stuart's Prize Essay on the use of Distilled Liquors: Memoir of Nathan W. Dickerman: Poem, by Rev. Daniel Huntington: Two Letters to Rev. Moses Stuart, on Religious Liberty; by Bernard Whiteman.

*Union of Papers.*—The American Citizen, of this village, is now united with the Utica Sentinel and Gazette. Mr. Wilson is still to be the principal editor, and will continue, we are persuaded, to advocate the same great principles of patriotism and philanthropy as heretofore.

*A Request.*—Will the editor of the Albany Religious Telegraph be so good as to send us that number of his paper, which contains an article, entitled "*Parties of Pleasure, No.* 9?"

*Exemplary.*—A retailer in New-York was lately deprived of his license, Alderman Brown having seen seven boys, twelve years old, drinking "blue ruin" at his counter.

What if some of our village officers were to look a little into the scenes of "blue ruin" that are to be found in this village?

## POLITICAL.

### CONGRESS.

The trial of Judge Peck has been finally brought to a conclusion. The arguments of the counsel were closed on Saturday the 29th ult.; and on Monday the court pronounced judgment. "We have never witnessed (says the National Intelligencer) a more dignified proceeding in any public body, than that by which this question was decided. The article of impeachment being first read, and the assembled multitude on the floor and in the galleries hushed to the profoundest silence, the Senators were called upon in succession, and the question put distinctly to each Senator, by the presiding officer; each Senator rising in his place, as called, and answering "Guilty," or "Not Guilty!" When every Senator present had solemnly answered, the President of the Senate rose and announced, that *twenty two* Senators had pronounced the respondent not guilty, and *twenty one* had pronounced him guilty. Two thirds of the Senators not having affirmed the presentment of the House of Representatives, Judge Peck was of course declared to be acquitted of the article of impeachment preferred against him by the House of Representatives; and then the court adjourned *sine die*."

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Jan. 24, Mr. Davis, of S. C. from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to repeal the 25th section of the act to establish the judicial courts of the United States, passed in 1789. This section authorises the supreme court, among other things, to determine the validity of any state law, so far as it may be repugnant to the constitution, treaties or laws of the United States. The judiciary committee consists of seven members, four of whom were in favour of the report, and three against it. The latter presented at the same time a counter report. The members of the committee in favour of the repeal, are from South-Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, and Georgia; those opposed to the repeal are from Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Louisiana.

On Tuesday, there was a discussion in the House, on the subject of the disposition of the bill reported by the majority of the judicial committee; but before it was determined, the House proceeded to the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck.

On Wednesday, a memorial was presented to the House, from the officers of the militia of the state of New-York, met in convention at Utica, praying that the militia act of 1792, may be amended; which was referred to the committee on military affairs.

A memorial was also presented from the mechanics of Philadelphia, praying for a reduction of the duties on iron; which was referred to the committee on manufactures.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the bill from the House, to amend the law respecting copy-rights, and the bill to extend the time for completing the fifth census, were passed.

In the House, a resolution was offered by Mr. Lecompte, of Tennessee, to instruct the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the constitution, so that the judges of the courts shall hold their offices for a limited term, instead of during good behaviour; but the House refused to consider it, ayes 16, nays 115.

The bill from the Senate, to pay the witnesses attending the trial of Judge Peck, was read the third time and passed.

The House was again engaged on the joint resolution, relative to the pay of members, when absent from their seats, which was finally passed, and sent to the Senate.

On Saturday, the bill reported by the majority of the judiciary committee, to repeal the 25th section of the judicial act, was refused a second reading, ayes 51, nays 137. [This vote, in connection with that which put down the proposition to limit the tenure of office of the judges, evinces that Congress are determined to sustain unimpaired that important branch of our government, the judiciary.]

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

*Monday, Jan.* 31.—In the Senate, a petition was presented from the manufacturers and others interested in the manufacture of salt in the county of Onondaga, praying for relief and protection in the manufacture of that article. The petition states, that in consequence of the reduction of the duty on foreign salt, the manufacture of Onondaga county will be entirely expelled from the towns on the Hudson river, and that the very existence of the works depends upon some relief being extended to them. The petition was ordered to be printed, and referred to a select committee.

In the Assembly, the day was spent in committee of the whole, on the bill to authorise the Governor to appoint commissioners to take certain affidavits in other states. It was opposed by Messrs. J. C. Spencer, Otis and Birdsall, and supported by Mr. Selden, and finally rejected.

*Tuesday, Feb.* 1.—In the Senate, Mr. Maynard introduced a bill to provide for the apportionment of the income of the literature fund. [The bill provides that the regents of the university shall not be required to distribute annually more than $10.000, among the several academies subject to the visitation of the said regents.]

The bills from the Assembly, to renew the charters of the Union, Phenix, Merchants', and Mechanics' banks, and the bank of America, all in the city of New-York, were read the third time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Herkimer county bank, was read the third time, and laid on the table.

In the Assembly, a petition was presented from Walter Bowne and others, of New-York, for a law to create a charitable corporation. [Mr. Selden, in presenting this petition, stated that John G. Leake, of New-York, deceased, in his will, left to a young man named Robert Watts, personal property to the amount of $300,000; with the provision that if Watts died before he became of age, the property should go for certain charitable purposes under the direction of trustees. Watts did not die till after he became of age, when his father became the heir of this property. But his father has consented to release his right to it, and permit it to go to the charitable purposes intended by Mr. Leake. The petition is for a law giving authority to the trustees mentioned in the will, to use the money for such intended purposes. The object is the support and education of indigent children.] The petition was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Fillmore introduced a bill, relative to the competency of witnesses. It provides that no person shall be considered incompetent on account of his religious belief or for want of any religious belief; nor shall he be questioned concerning such belief; nor any testimony be given respecting it.

*Wednesday, Feb.* 2.—In the Senate, no business of importance was transacted.

In the Assembly, the day was spent, in committee of the whole, on the bill to incorporate a company to build a bridge over the Hudson, at the city of Troy. It was supported by the Speaker, and opposed by Messrs. Otis & Gansevoort; but the committee rose without taking the question.

*Thursday, Feb.* 3.—In the Senate, Mr. Allen introduced a bill, authorising the bank of Utica to remove its branch from Canandaigua to Geneva.

The Senate subsequently went into committee of the whole on the above bill. Mr. Maynard made some observations against its passage. He was opposed to branches altogether; and he should have voted two years ago against the renewal of the charter of the Utica bank, in consequence of this branch, had he not been fearful of distressing persons who were indebted to the bank. If it was proper that the inhabitants of Geneva should have more banking capital there, give them an independent bank; and if the branch was no longer necessary at Canandaigua, let the mother take it home.—Some further remarks were made by Mr. Allen in support of the bill, and by Mr. Seward in opposition; when the committee rose.

In the Assembly, a communication was received from Henry Seymour, one of the canal commissioners, in which he requests that authority may be given to a committee of the house, to send for persons and papers in the investigation of the charge made against him by L. A. Spalding, that he is interested in the surplus waters at Lockport. On motion of Mr. Edmonds, such authority was given to the canal committee.

The House had again under consideration, the bill authorising the erection of a bridge at Troy. Messrs. Gansevoort, Otis and Edmonds opposed, and the Speaker and Mr. Jermain supported it; when the committee again rose without taking the question.

*Friday, Feb.* 4.—In the Senate, a bill was passed, to invest a part of the school fund in stock to be created for the construction of the Chemung canal. [By this operation, it is said the school fund will be benefitted to the amount of $20.000.]

In the Assembly Mr. Myers, from the military committee, reported a bill to amend the militia law. [It provides for the repeal of the section of the revised laws, exempting from military duty, persons employed in forgeries and factories, and students in colleges and academies, and reduces the number of annual parades in the city of New-York.]

*Saturday, Feb.* 5.—In the Senate, Mr. Wheeler, from the committee on the militia, introduced a bill to reduce the militia parades. [The bill limits the parades of ununiformed militia to one, and uniformed to two, annually. Officers to serve two years.]

In the Assembly, the bill authorising the erection of a bridge at Troy, occupied the day. The Speaker again addressed the house in favour of the bill; and Mr. Gansevoort replied to him until the hour of adjournment.

### FOREIGN.

An arrival at New-York, on Monday of last week, brought London papers as late as the 19th of December.

*Revolution in Poland.*—A revolution took place at Warsaw, the capital of Poland, the last of November. The Archduke Constantine had left that city, and a provisional government had formed. It is to be apprehended, however, that the Poles are not in a situation to maintain themselves against the power of Russia. The following particulars of the insurrection are from the Prussian State Gazette:—

"Tranquility prevailed at Warsaw until Nov. 29th; but about 7 P. M. a report spread thro' the town, that two regiments of the Russian horse guards had come to blows with the pupils of the military school and several companies of Polish infantry. After the loss of many lives, the Russian cavalry retreated, and a detachment of the Polish troops went to the palace, where the Cesarewitch was not to be found. A general alarm was then beaten, and all the troops met under arms. Some of the inhabitants seemed favourable to the troops. The arsenal was broken open at 8 o'clock, and the arms were distributed, with which they fought till day break. The state prisoners were released.

"The following persons were said to have lost their lives: Generals Gendre and French. Vice President Lubowidzki, the minister of war, Gen. Hancke, and Col. Meciszewoski.—Gen. Blumer was pierced with a ball: Gen. Stanislaus Potocki is dangerously wounded: Gens. Redel and Bontems have been arrested: Gens. Essakoff and Engleman have surrendered themselves prisoners of war: Gen. Tebecki was killed. Yesterday the Count Sobolowski, and the Minister of Finance, Prince Lubecki, issued in the name of the Emperor, a proclamation, by which a new administration was named.

"The command of the troops in the city has been entrusted to Gen. Chlopicki.

"The whole of yesterday, (30th November) the inhabitants of War-aw were under arms, and in the afternoon the national guard began to be organised under the command of Count Lubienskie. The shops were closed. It is said the Russian troops appear to have remained quiet. The Polish regiments of infantry and cavalry, stationed in the provinces, have received orders to move without delay towards Warsaw. In the principal streets of Warsaw artillery has been planted. In the avenue, and near the Alexander church, the engagement is said to have been most sanguinary."

In addition to the foregoing, the Warsaw State Gazette, of the 1st December, gives a few brief details of the battle. The paper had not on the preceding day appeared, in consequence of all the compositors having joined the people. Many armed females were seen bearing their share in the dangers of the day. The shops were still closed; but the new President of Police, Magazeiki, had issued orders that they should be re-opened. In addition to the Polish troops, 30 000 of the inhabitants were under arms. Towards 2 o'clock in the morning, no more firing was heard, and tranquility was soon restored.

On the 1st of December, a proclamation was issued, signed by the members of the council, and addressed to the Poles, in which they are informed that the Grand Duke Constantine has forbidden the Russian troops to interfere any farther, and calling upon them not to stain their hands with the blood of their brethren; and inviting them to moderation, order and tranquility.

The Grand Duke Constantine retreated, on the 3d December, with four Russian regiments, to the right bank of the Vistula.

Authentic accounts from Warsaw, Dec. 4, announce that a new provisional government had been formed in that city, upon principles more hostile to Russia than those originally avowed. It is also stated that the most active measures were taken at Warsaw, to enable the inhabitants to repel attack.

The following important article is from Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 19th, the latest London paper:—

"The foreign intelligence of the week is of more interest than usual, inasmuch as it brings information of a great revolution which has taken place in a part of Europe where the sun of freedom seemed to have set forever. We allude to the revolt of the Poles in the Russian provinces, the flight of the Archduke Constantine, and the establishment of a provisional government at Warsaw.

"Though in a more distant quarter of Europe, we confess that we look to this revolution with more satisfaction than to that which recently occurred in France or Belgium. Poland has been oppressed by the unrelenting hand of despotism for many years. It had not the least shadow of free institutions, but was under the sway of a pure unmixed despotism; a despotism not contented with a mere civil tyranny, but besetting the paths of domestic life, and polluting even the privacy of the chamber, with a degrading system of espionage.

"The oppression which the Russians practised in Poland can scarcely be believed. No man in any station of life was permitted to marry, or to dispose of his inheritance, without a license from the government. Most persons possessed of any influence were compelled to live in solitude upon their own estates, and not permitted to pass even the frontiers of one province to another, without a passport obtained by the most degrading supplications. Thus, whilst the Russians were travelling in every quarter of Europe, a Polish traveller was scarcely so much as seen. Poland was imprisoned, as it were, within her own frontiers, and kept for the gloomy pleasure of Russia, who exhausted every species of tyranny and exaction upon the people.

"Every mind of common feeling must rejoice at the attempt made by such a people, be the event what it may, to regain their freedom.—Whatever sympathy may be excited for France and Belgium, it must be recollected that they were already in possession of liberal forms of government; whilst the Poles were almost the only unemancipated slaves in Europe; the *adscripti glebæ* of the dark feudal ages; the monuments of those barbarous times when the common multitude of mankind was as little regarded as the beasts of the field.

"That the day of vengeance would come upon the descendants of Catharine the Great, for the infamous spoliation of Poland forty years ago, no man, who trusted in the providential course of human events, could for a moment doubt. But we did not think it so near at hand. It is our sincere wish that another Sobieska or Kosciusko may arise to direct the arms and councils of the Poles, in this great struggle for freedom. Europe, we hope, will stand by as an impartial spectator, though in such a case it will be impossible to be an indifferent one. Austria and Prussia will not dare to interfere; first, because they will apprehend the extension of the insurrection to Silesia and Pomerania, their own unholy portion of the original spoil of Poland; and next, because they must naturally dread the resentment of every free-born mind in Europe, and the honest discontent and opposition of their own soldiery and people, if they should interpose, and in the flagitious attempt of rivetting anew the chains of the Russians upon these gallant insurgents.

"In looking at Europe at the present moment, we cannot but perceive that the ground trembles and quakes in all quarters, and that a general and mighty convulsion is about to take place. Whilst the earthquake is felt from beneath, the burning lava begins to flow, and the stream takes that direction where it is least likely to meet with opposition or impediment. The disposition of France at this moment is warlike, and under the pretext of defending herself, she is preparing to make aggressions upon others. The present stock-jobbing ministers are indeed indisposed to war; but a proposition made by La Fayette in the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday last, "that in the case if Austria and Prussia should interfere in the affairs of Poland, it should be the duty of France to prohibit them," was received with loud acclamations."

*France.*—In France the trials of the former ministers were proceeding with the usual formalities, which in some respects, were very much unlike the usual modes of trial. Every thing appeared to be tranquil in Paris, and in the country.

By private accounts from Paris, we learn that the greatest enthusiasm prevails there on the subject of the anticipated foreign aggression. It is calculated that in the course of a few weeks, 1.200 000 troops, including the national guard, will be in an effective state. Notwithstanding the pacific tone used by the Minister of the Interior in the last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, persons in this country, who have access to the best sources of information, entertain strong doubts as to the eventual preservation of the peace.—*London Court Journal.*

The Paris Journal du Commerce says—"It is asserted, that after a very animated discussion in the councils of ministers, couriers were dispatched to the French ambassadors at Berlin, Vienna, and London, with instructions to declare to the three powers, that in case Prussia or Austria should join Russia in endeavouring to reduce Poland to subjection, France would consider such intervention as a declaration of war."

The French have taken Mediah, the residence of the Bey of Titeri. The submission of the Bey, and the conquest of the regency, has been gained in a skirmish. Thirty men on the French side fell at Bilda, and about 100 more were put hors de combat at Mediah.

*Spain.*—Dispatches, dated Dec. 5, has been received at the British foreign office from the English ambassador at Madrid. The latest accounts from Madrid state, that there had been a recent incursion of the constitutionalists into Catalonia; but that they fled before a very small royalist force, without even firing a shot. Every other part of Spain was perfectly tranquil.

*Prussia.*—It is stated that a revolution has commenced in Prussia. An insurrection, the details of which are not yet known, has undoubtedly taken place at Koningsburg.

The King learned the revolt of Warsaw, and the disturbances at Koningsburg, perhaps at the same moment. Thirty thousand troops are marching on Luxemburg; an army advances towards Poland, (Posen), and more troops are required in the ancient capital of the kingdom!

*Germany.*—Letters from Germany state, that an insurrection of a most serious kind has broken out at Hanau, in Hesse-Cassel, which was carried on precisely upon the pattern of Paris. The streets were barricaded, the houses fortified, and stones and other missiles flung from the windows on the troops, who made but little resistance of any kind, and retired from the town, leaving it in the hands of the people. At Frankfort there have been some disturbances, the brewers having turned out to prevent the use of any beer but their own in the city.

*Switzerland.*—The French papers furnish further particulars of the revolutionary movements in Switzerland; and give to their progress such an appearance of consolidation and general concert, as must ensure their ultimate success. At Fribourgh, which has, on former occasions, given the cue to Switzerland, the most determined position has been taken up; and at Zurich the authorities have already conceded to the people the necessity of revising their institutions.

*Italy.*—The Paris papers of Dec. 16, contain a curious dramatic-political scene, which is said to have been acted at Milan. A conspiracy, on a grand scale, was organised in that city against the Austrian authorities. The conspirators were assembled in the pit of the theatre; and there, at a certain signal, the insurrection was to have broken out. The bell rung, the curtain rose, and discovered the stage crowded with Austrian soldiers; their muskets pointed to the pit. Every door was similarly beset, and the astonished revolutionists were arrested to a man in the very scene of the conspiracy, and conducted to the fortress of Spielberg.

Pope Pius VIII died about the 1st of December, of gout in the stomach.

*England.*—The disturbances in various parts of England, had in a considerable degree subsided. In Kent, the courts were engaged in trying persons who were charged with having been concerned in the burnings. Two brothers, of the name of Parkman, and a third person named Drake, were convicted and sentenced to be executed. The calendar contained the names of 120 prisoners.

*Mexico.*—This country, so long torn by political dissensions, is now suffering a worse evil. A letter from there received in Baltimore, states that large bands of robbers infest all parts of the country; there is no safety in travelling either alone or in stages. The robbers even make attacks on and plunder villages. The civil war in the south part of Mexico is still raging with violence. A letter states that the government has concluded a treaty with the charge d'affairs of the United States.

### DOMESTIC.

*United States Senator.*—On Tuesday last, *William L Marcy*, one of the judges of the supreme court, was elected by the Legislature, United States Senator, for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Sanford, whose term will then expire: Mr. Marcy received 106 votes, and Samuel Works, of Rochester, 33.

*Judge of the Supreme Court.*—On the same day, *Samuel Nelson*, judge of the 6th circuit, was nominated by the Governor, and appointed by the Senate, a judge of the supreme court, in the place of Judge Marcy, resigned.

*John Tracy*, of Oxford, Chenango county, was on Friday, appointed judge of the 6th circuit, in place of Judge Nelson.

*State Treasurer.*—On Tuesday last, *Abraham Keyser* was re-appointed by the Legislature, treasurer of this state. Mr. Keyser received 108 votes, and William Mayell, of Albany, 33.

*Benj. P. Johnson*, Esq. of Rome, is appointed a master in chancery.

*The Eclipse.*—The great eclipse of the sun will happen on Saturday next, the 12th inst. It will begin at 11h. 14m. in the forenoon; greatest obscuration, 46m. past 12; end 2h. 17m.; duration, 3h. 3m.

*New-York Market.*—The last news from Europe had the effect of reducing the price of flour 1s per barrel.

*Banks in this State.*—From the report of the bank commissioners, it appears that there are now forty-nine banks in operation in this state, besides the three branches of the United States bank. Their aggregate capital is $21 323 460. The entire amount of bank notes in circulation, of all the banks in this state, on the 1st of January, 1831, excluding the branches of the United States bank, is estimated at $10.397.541.

*Tennessee.*—The enumeration of West-Tennessee shows a rate of increase of about 70 per cent, which surpasses even the fruitful state of Ohio. The actual population is 488,478; being an increase of 200.947 in ten years.—Twelve of the 22 counties in East-Tennessee number 115 384, which make the population, in all but ten counties, 603.852. The entire census of the state will therefore probably amount to 700 000, exceeding the previous estimate of its population by about 120.000.

*Georgia.*—The population under the new census is ascertained to be 518.337; of which 292.289 are whites, and 207.991 slaves. The aggregate representative population, allow three fifths for the slaves, is 424 200. Of the whites, 34 are over 100 years of age, and of the blacks, 179. The population in 1820 was 340.989. Increase 177.348. At the highest proposed ratio of representation, Georgia will gain one member in Congress.

*United States Bank.*—The Legislature of Tennessee, after passing a law taxing heavily any branch of the bank of the United States which might be established in that state, has voluntarily repealed the law, in order to have a branch. The legislature of Mississippi have also petitioned for a branch.

*Fire at Detroit.*—On the 16th January, a number of houses were burnt at Detroit. They were occupied by Mr. Heartt as a hardware store, Dean & Hurlbut, Dr. Henry, Miss Moore, Cale & Porter, and Mr. Wendell. The loss of property was large.

*Steam Boat Disaster.*—The editor of the Georgetown (Ohio) paper, of the 18th January, says:—We have been verbally informed, that some days since, the steam-boat Sylph burst her boiler somewhere above Maysville. Capt. Benjamin Potter, the commander, and many others killed.

*Sloop Detroit.*—This vessel, which was sunk in the North river last spring, has been raised, and such parts of her cargo as were saved sold at auction for nearly ten thousand dollars. It is a favourable circumstance for the temperance societies, that every cask of "blue ruin" on board had bilged.—*N. Y. Sentinel.*

*Jefferson on the Indian Question.*—The Richmond Enquirer quotes from a letter written by Mr. Jefferson soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, a passage, in which the policy of removing the Indians is suggested. That country, he thought, might be made "the means of tempting all our Indians on the east side of the Mississippi, to remove to the west." Did the Enquirer notice the phraseology? Mr Jefferson thought of "tempting" the Indians to remove, by the offer of the advantages of a new country, &c &c. Possibly he may have been right; but the question of yielding to such temptations, is one for the Indians themselves to decide. So Mr. Jefferson thought; and he would have held in abhorrence the present doctrines of the Enquirer. We speak advisedly, and shall prove our words.—*Jour. Hum.*

The Philadelphia Mail, for December, has a string of questions, intended to show that it is for the interest of the Indians to remove to the west. What if it is? Is that a good reason for the violation of the national faith? We are out of patience with this mode of arguing. It requires no small effort to believe that intelligent men, who resort to it as a sufficient defence of the present measures of the government, are honest.—*Vt. Chronicle.*

*Flour Inspection.*—From the number of barrels of flour inspected in this city the past year, the fees of the inspector must have amounted to upwards of $13.000, at 1 1-2 cents for each barrel. The above sum is independent of the 6 cts. charged for weighing each barrel, light or underrated. The office of flour inspector is one of the best in the gift of the state.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

*Manufactures.*—We witnessed, on Friday last, a novel sight for this country. Two sleighs, each loaded with a coil of rope, the largest about three inches in diameter, 2700 feet in length, and weighing about 4500 pounds, destined for the Delaware and Hudson rail-road.—They were made at the ropewalk of Messrs. Townsend & Co. in Palmyra; and we are informed they have a contract for a large quantity for the same rail-road company.—*Geneva Cour.*

*New College.*—The committee of the New-York State Baptist Convention, which met at Middlebury on the 19th ult. decided on locating a college, under the patronage of that denomination, at Brockport. One of the citizens of that village subscribed $3.000, and several other liberal donations were made.

*Something new for the Antiquarian.*—A few weeks since, George Dixon, of Seneca, commenced digging a well about three miles from the village of Geneva, New-York, near what is called the Potterstown road, and about 80 rods from a small creek. The ground is nearly 100 feet higher than said creek. After digging through the soil to the depth of 33 feet, he came to a hard blue clay which continued 10 feet further, and then struck upon a vein of coarse black sand mixed with small shells, which was about three feet deep. In this sand he discovered a piece of wood eight inches long, and six inches in circumference at the smallest end.—This was at the depth of 46 feet from the surface. For 10 further, the strata was sand, mixed with moss, coals, and some appearance of rotten brush, and the bark of trees. The well is now dug below 70 feet, and is perfectly dry, except what water leaches in above the strata of sand. The soil is a very fine sand or loam, with now and then a strata of salt, irregularly tumbled together with every appearance of having been thrown there by water. What renders this most remarkable is, that the ground to the depth of 43 feet is firm and solid, without the least appearance of having moved since the creation.—*Ontario Phœnix.*

The Geogia "Athenian" states, that a piece of gold was found on the 7th January, in the mine of Mr. Habersham, which weighed two hundred and forty nine pennyweights, seventeen grains.

### UTICA MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

*Received for the A. B. C. F. Missions, from the 26th December, 1830, to the 28th January, 1831.*

*Vernon*—A part of a string of gold beads, by Mrs. Stiles, dec'd, as a legacy; sold for $2 75
*Paris-Hill*—Collection in the cong. church, after sermon by Mr. Dibble, Oct. 17th, 1830, by Rev. Mr. Weeks, 20 78
*Whitesborough*—Auxiliary Society, by Alvan Bradley, treas'r, 44 00
*Utica*—Gent. For. Mis. Ass'n 1st Pres. Church, by M. Bagg, treas'r, $56.13: 2d Pres. Soc'y, mon. conc't, by Mr. Cadwell, $35: Reformed Dutch church, by J. H. Rathbone, t'r, $33, 129 13
*New-Hartford*—Mis. Soc'y, by J. Goodrich, t'r, 67 33
*Constantia*—From C. C. 3 00
*Vernon-Centre*—Mon. conc't, $17.83: Benev. Association by Dea. Ira Hill, $2.87, 20 70
*Trenton*—Presb. Soc'y mon. concert, by Rev. Mr. Foot, 14 38
*Richland*—Mon. conc't, by Rev. Mr. Robinson, 6 25
*Florence*—Society, by Rev. Mr. Swezey, 6 69
*Waterville*—1st Pres. Church mon. concert, by S. L. Haven, treas'r, 15 00
*Madison*—Cong. Soc'y mon. conc't, by Calvin Whitcomb, treas'r, 14 25
*West-Leyden*—From the church in that Society, by Rev. Mr. Kimball, $10: A bundle of socks and mittens, by Mrs. Lydia Dunn, 10 00
*Hamilton*—2d Cong. Soc'y mon. conc't, by Rev. Mr. Field, 15 00
*Hartwick & Fly-Creek*—Benev. Soc'y, to constitute their pastor, Rev. Lumund Wilcox, an honorary member of the Board, by A. North, treas'r, 50 00
*Fly-Creek*—Albert North, to educate a Cherokee youth in the mission school at Willstown, named Albert North, 30 00
*Hartwick*—Pres. Church mon. conc't, by Dan'l Beebee, 9 50
*Augusta*—A barrel of dried fruit, for the Sandwich islands, by W. H. Chandler.

Amount of cash, $458 76

ABIJAH THOMAS, Agent.

### DEATHS.

In Deerfield, on the 19th ult. Mr. *Humphrey Jones*, a native of Wales. The deceased, somewhat more than a year ago, was much affected by the death of a neighbour, who had been suddenly killed by the fall of a tree; and though himself at that time far from righteousness, his mind was deeply impressed by the providential visitation, and by the text, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh." From that day he broke off his vicious courses. He soon became hopefully renewed, and united himself with the people of God; and had since adorned his profession. The morning of the day in which he died, and while in his usual health, he read in his family the 14th chapter of Job, beginning, "Man that is born of a woman, is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth as a flower, and is cut down." He prayed with uncommon fervour; went out into his forest for wood, and about 4 o'clock was killed instantly by the falling limb of a tree, much as his neighbour had been a year ago; thus illustrating the importance of the warning he there received, "In such an hour as ye think not," &c. The deceased has left a wife and several young children to lament his loss.—*Com.*

At his residence in Burlington, Otsego co. on Sabbath evening the 23d ult. Mr. *Bernice Foote*, aged 64. For about the last thirty years of his life he had professed the religion of the blessed Jesus. The evening that he died, he was engaged (as was his usual practice) in prayer and exhortation in the conference meeting; and at the close of the meeting he remarked to a few christian friends, that he felt there was going to be a revival of religion soon. He warned a number of scoffing sinners present to think of their guilt and danger, and "flee from the wrath to come." After which he went home, apparently with his soul filled with the Holy Ghost, and with an ardent desire for the salvation of sinners. He entered his house, laid aside his loose coat, and sat down in his usual health. He was suddenly seized with a fit, and died without a groan, ere he could be removed from his chair. O, it is blessed to go from a prayer-meeting to heaven. By this sudden providence of God, his family are bereaved of an affectionate husband, father, counsellor, and friend. The little church of which he was a member, are deprived of one of their firmest pillars. But he, "being dead, yet speaketh;" for one week only passed by, and in the same house where the good old man finished his work, a number of impenitent sinners were seen on their knees begging for mercy, and begging an interest in the prayers of God's people. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord. Yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours, and their *works* do follow them."—*Com.*

In Sangerfield, on the 28th ult. Widow *Rachel Sherman*, aged 70.

At New-Hartford, Oneida co. on the 29th ult. Miss *Mary Spaulding*, aged 22.

At Ashtabula, Ohio, on the 27th ult. Miss *Harriet M. Clark*, eldest daughter of Mr. Russel Clark, of that village, formerly of Clinton, Oneida co. N. Y. aged 20.

In Albany, on the 30th ult. Dr. *Charles D. Cooper*, aged 60.

In New-York, on the 29th ult. Mr. *Stephen Lee*, of Portland, Maine, aged 73. Mr. L. was a soldier of the revolution, and fought in the first and last battles for independence, at Bunker Hill and Yorktown.

### WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the examining committeee of Clinton, is to be held on the 1st Tuesday of March next, at the house of Rev. Noah Coe, in New-Hartford, at two o'clock, P. M. Candidates for assistance may then be examined.

WM. R. WEEKS, Clerk.

*Feb.* 3, 1831.

*List of Letters received at the office of the Western Recorder, during the last week.*

J. McConnel, P. M. W. L. Bigelow, P. M. Rosseter Johnson, D. Root, P. M. Isaac F. Adams, W. Mitchell, S. West, S. S. Beckwith, Rev. A. W. Platt, Palmer Holley, J. Seymour, P. M. C. Preston, F. W. Morford, C. Swan, Thomas Mather.


### MR. FOOT'S SERMON.

JUST published, and for sale by HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 94, Genesee street—A Sermon, on the connection between Divine and Human Agency, in the Salvation of the Soul: By George Foot, pastor of the presbyterian church in Fairfield, N.Y. Text—"Then saith he to the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth, and it was restored whole as the other."

*Feb.* 8, 1831.

### FOR SALE,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, Barn, Out-Houses, and fourteen acres of Land, with an orchard of cultivated fruit, situated near the village of Hampton, on the main road to Whitesborough; possession to be given by the first of May next. Adjoining this place is a lot of twenty acres, to be sold on very reasonable terms. The place is eligible for a mechanic, or for any person wishing a small farm, contiguous to a pleasant village, well accommodated with schools and religious privileges. For further particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, on the premises.

JAMES EELLS.

*Westmoreland, Feb.* 7, 1831. 6w3*

### FANCY & MILITARY CAP STORE.

THE Subscriber has commenced the manufacture of Men and Children's Cloth, Silk, Leather, and other *CAPS*, for winter and summer wear.

Warranted Fire *BRICK*, suitable for furnaces and the backs of kitchen fire-places.

Several Building Lots and small Dwelling-Houses for sale.

THOMAS F. FIELD.

*Utica, Jan.* 24, 1831. 4w3

### A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being about to remove to an adjacent society, offers for sale a convenient House and Barn, and sixteen acres of Land. The buildings are principally new; the land is of an excellent quality, and under a good state of cultivation. There is a good well of excellent water within a few rods of the house, which never fails, and is equal to any rain water for washing. This property is situated on the public road from Rome to Trenton, about eighty rods from Floyd corners, (the centre of the place), twelve miles from the flourishing village of Utica, and six miles from Rome. The situation is very pleasant and healthy. It would be an advantageous situation for a farmer, almost any kind of a mechanic, a physician, or any other professional man. The Subscriber having purchased the right of soil, will be able to give an indisputable title. The terms of payment will be made accommodating to the purchaser. The above property, if not sold, will be rented in March or April next. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber, on the premises.

S. W. BURRITT.

*Floyd, Jan.* 24, 1831. 4w6*

### STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber, the latter part of November last, a dark brown COW, with a still darker face, and white flanks; well built, but of moderate size.—Whoever will give notice where she may be found, shall be compensated.

CHARLES HASTINGS.

*Jan.* 25, 1831. 4w2

### NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at the Depository of the American Sunday School Union, Utica—

Life of St. Paul: Grand Father Gregory:
Evening Recreations, in a series of Dialogues on the Geography and History of the Bible:
Life of Mrs. Judson, with an account of the Baptist mission at Burmah:
Jesus Christ the Child's best Teacher:
Mary Scott, or the Child I loved at the Sunday School: The Hills:
Together with an entire assortment of the Union's Publications.

Orders addressed to the Agent, No. 137, Genesee st. will receive immediate attention. *Jan.* 18, 1831. 1

### WILLIAM WHITELEY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, and MUSIC SELLER, on the corner of Genesee and Whitesboro' streets, No. 29, up stairs, Utica.

Patent and all other Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Fifes, and all other Wind Instruments, Bass Viols, Violins, Bows and Strings, Bassoons, Serpents, and Clarionet and Bassoon Reeds, wholesale and retail.

☞ Instruments repaired. *Jan.* 11, 1831. 2m3

THOMSON'S

### CELEBRATED STOMACH RESTORATIVE, or *Anti-Dyspeptic* WINE BITTERS.

THE salubrious effects of this admirable Pectoral has been such, as to leave us to conclude that it stands unrivalled in the class of tonics, by any remedy now extant, for removing *Dyspeptic Affections*, restoring digestion, regulating the tone of the stomach, and thereby exciting the appetite. To those who live a sedentary life, the happy effects of these Bitters, for expelling faint, torpid feelings, the headache, &c. are most striking. They are good in all cases where the stomach has become weakened, or lost its tone, from the use of deleterious drugs, such as *calomel, opium, nitre*, and *ratsbane*. ☞ Prepared by GEORGE F. FOWLER, two doors west of Nail creek, West-Utica. Price $1 per bottle. *Utica, Jan.* 4, 1831. 1

### A FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

JUST received by PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90, Genesee street, comprising a very large and general assortment of articles in their line of business, among which are—

100 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, Tonkay and Black Teas, of fresh importations:
30 hhds. St. Croix, Muscovado & N. Orleans Sugars:
50 boxes Loaf & Lump Sugars: 40 hhds. Molasses:
200 boxes Bunch, Muscatel and Bloom Raisins:
30 kegs Raisins: 100 boxes Herring:
40 bags Coffee: 250 qls. Cod & Scale Fish:
100 bags Shot, assorted numbers, &c. &c.

Which are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance from cost. *Utica, Dec.* 14, 1830. 50

### STEAM SCOURING AND DRESSING CLOTHES, opposite the United States Branch Bank, where all orders will be attended to.

The Subscribers, having made additional improvements in the manner of colouring and scouring, desire to inform the public, that they have employed workmen directly from London, who have been extensively engaged in the business of steam scouring and colouring in that city, and who will now be engaged in their service. They desire to express their gratitude to the public, for the liberal patronage they have received, which has far exceeded their expectations.

Almost all colours which constitute gentlemen's dress, such as black, blue, drab, &c. will be restored to their original brightness and beauty, and warranted not to fade again; and all stains and blemishes perfectly extracted.

They hope that by constancy and promptness in their business, they shall secure the confidence and patronage of a generous public.

ROBERT PAUL,
WILLIAM PAUL.

*Utica, Nov.* 5, 1830.

### MUSICA SACRA.

THE 9th edition of the MUSICA SACRA is just published and for sale by HASTINGS & TRACY.

*Dec.* 28, 1830.

## POETRY AND MUSIC.

*From the New-England Christian Herald.*

### THE BACKSLIDER RECLAIMED.

There was a day when I could sing,
Of joys forever new;
When waters from the living spring,
By faith and love I drew.
But now, alas! these joys are o'er,
I drink these living streams no more.

Dark, heavy clouds my soul oppress;
And spread a mantling gloom;
Horrors and fears my soul distress,
Which press me to the tomb.
Through carelessness my hands hang down,
And now I feel God's fearful frown.

Once I could rise on ardent wing,
And taste the joys above;
From morn to eve could sweetly sing
Of Jesus' grace and love.
I soar'd by faith to realms of light,
But now I'm sunk in gloomy night.

Once christian friends to me were dear,
Their hands with love I press'd,
Their presence now alarms my fear,
And tortures this sad breast:
Their company I dread, yet seek;
Through fear and shame I cannot speak.

Yet something stirs my soul, to ask
Their pity and their prayer;
But oh! none knows how great the task;
To one in such despair.
To you and God, I leave my case,
Your prayers of faith, his sovereign grace.

*The Lyre again.*—We seldom feel called upon to notice anoymous strictures, made upon us through the medium of other journals; but when we see them in such a paper as the Evangelist, the general spirit of which is so congenial to our own views on most subjects; we sometimes almost begin to feel as if we had been accidentally speaking against ourselves, and needed therefore to be heard a second time. Our views of the music of the Lyre are now generally understood by our readers; but as the subject is one of general importance, it may not be amiss to compare them with the strictures which appeared in a late number of the Evangelist. As the article is short, we present it entire, placing our own remarks, with references, at the bottom:—

*From the Evangelist.*

### SACRED MUSIC.

*Mr. Editor*—A query appeared in the Western Recorder, some time since, "Why a certain kind of music is in use in times of revival." I should understand the proper answer to be, that it is on account of its simplicity. It is because it can be managed by the performers, to express their feelings, without the aid of much science. (*a*) I am not inclined to say any thing calculated to impede the progress of improvement of sacred music, so desirable at the present day. But I think it is obvious, that in the incipient stages of improvement of any science, there will always appear much that is rude and unscientific, and perhaps disgusting to one of superior attainment. But it must be borne with;(*b*) for all the intermediate steps must be taken to arrive at any degress of given excellence.(*c*) In the cultivation of sacred music, the object to be attained, to make it an important auxiliary in the worship of God, has been mostly lost sight of. This is to understand and read the *language of music.* That it has a language, capable of speaking powerfully to the cultivated ear, need not here be proved. Hence the importance of understanding it, in order to a judicious adaptation of sentiment. And he who undertakes to compile and arrange music without this knowledge, is attempting that for which he is manifestly incompetent.(*d*)

There is no doubt, that mental *associations* are greatly concerned in the effect produced upon the auditors of a musical performance; but it may be remembered that they exist only by accidental causes, and are as various as the circumstances by which they may be produced.(*e*) This being true, I, for one, am not prepared to blot out of use every tune, without discrimination, which to some one or two hearers introduces associations of a secular character.(*f*) Much less would I think of making a compiler of music accountable for all the variety of associations a piece of music might introduce to the mind.(*g*)

These remarks have been made, from reading an article in the Western Recorder on this subject, and especially commenting on the music in the Evangelist and the Christian Lyre. As this is an attempt to supply a deficiency in an important department of the means of grace, though it be not what I wish it was, I am free to say, I had rather patronise and encourage the publication of the Lyre, than to destroy it, if I could.(*h*) I exceedingly regret that Mr. Hastings should not only have withheld his aid and influence from a work the church evidently so much need,(*i*) but should sound a note of alarm, to paralyse the well intended efforts of others. It does appear to me, that the severity and indiscriminate language of his *sentence* against the Lyre is uncalled for.(*k*)

With the known reputation of Mr. H. in this department of science, and his successful cultivation of sacred music, it was to be hoped that the editor of the Lyre would seek his counsel, and obtain his aid in the selection, adaptation and arrangement of the music of each number,(*l*) or secure the assistance of some other competent person.(*m*) For it may be said justly, that there is a want of musical talent in the compilation of the Christian Lyre. There are some typographical errors in the music; there is some poor arrangement, and some very bad adaptation, which might have been avoided.(*n*) And if there are none of the friends of Zion in New-York qualified for such a work, it is high time they were giving more attention to this subject.(*o*)

*a* This is perhaps the principal reason; but *chaste* simplicity is always preferable to that which is of an opposite character.

*b* This we have freely admitted; but must we also be required to add our *commendation?*

*c* True; yet there is such a thing as stepping backwards.

*d* True; if we correctly apprehend the writer.

*e* This is true of a great deal of music, good, bad, and indifferent; but by no means generally so, of that kind which has been familiarised to the dullest ear, through a long course of *secular* occurrences.

*f* Nor are we. But surely, convivial songs, street ballads, and fife melodies, might as well be spared.

*g* But these transient, varied, and accidental associations, we have not at all brought into the account.

*h* With the writer's views of the *character* of the Lyre, we should say the same; and even now, we are chiefly desirous of contributing to counteract what is in it of a hurtful tendency.

*i* As to *aid*, we have yet to learn that it was ever sought for, or desired by the compiler; and as for influence, we are bound to withhold it, wherever it would prove in our opinion injurious.

*k* Our language has not been "indiscriminate." We approved of the general outlines of the plan of the work; and as to the matter contained in it, we said distinctly, that *some* of it was *good.* Nor yet was the "*sentence*" we passed upon it hazarded on our exclusive authority. No well educated musician could have passed a favourable one. As to the "severity," we sincerely thought that a little caustic—possibly we applied too much—was necessary, to call public attention to a subject, which is at once so important, so hackneyed, and so extensively abused. We are not conscious of indulging personal feelings of unkindness; and should be sorry to have our strictures excite them in the bosom of others.

That our remarks were not "uncalled for," may be evident from the fact, that the little work in question is making its way into the good graces of many a christian editor, who supposes himself warranted to recommend its general circulation; and from the further fact, that pious teachers, who are the sincere friends of revivals, are beginning extensively to take the alarm.

*l* Here the writer does us too much honour; we presume it was kindly intended.

*m* A thing easily done.

*n* And some other things still worse, as we have shown.

*o* So say we; and we would say it with the utmost emphasis, if we could be sure of being heard. That city has long been proverbial for its abuse of christian psalmody; and how shall it stand excused in the eyes of the great Master of Assemblies!

We would here state, that when we first hazarded our remarks upon the Lyre, it was our intention only to give it a passing notice. If the Evangelist has led us further on, we hope that the cause of truth will on the whole have been promoted by the discussion.

## COMMUNICATION.

*For the Western Recorder.*

### UTICA MONTHLY TRACT DISTRIBUTION.

At the last monthly meeting of the Society for the distribution of Tracts in the village of Utica, it was unanimously recommended, that a summary of the reports for November and December last should be prepared for publication. The following consolidated report is therefore prepared, containing an account of the manner in which the tracts were generally received.

The individual reports consist of remarks by the distributors and receivers of tracts, as to their usefulness, and on the general state of moral feeling among the people of the several districts. Also, suggestions for the encouragement of donors and distributors to persevere in the great and good work of carrying into every family those leaves from the *tree of life*, which yieldeth her fruit *every* month. In almost every instance the tracts were willingly and even gladly received; and in some cases with great gratitude and delight.

One receiver said—"I have waited for the day of my tract. I shall lay aside every kind of work, and every other care, until I have attentively read it." A professor of religion expressed much joy on receiving *The Sabbath at Home;* thought it might do her much good while sickness detained her from public worship. Several others said this tract had been blessed to them. Some families now receive them, who had formerly refused them. One person said—"She always rejoiced to see the tracts come; and hoped they would prove a blessing to her soul. One backslider said—"I have seen my wanderings: I have arisen and returned to my Father's house." A person who had been reluctant to receive tracts, said—"As you have called again, I will receive this." It was *The Infidel Freethinker.* "This tract," says the distributor, "was left, I trust, with a degree of the prayer of faith. All the sisterhood are requested to unite in special prayer, that it may be the means of bringing *this* sinner into the kingdom of God. May we not believe, individually or collectively, as tract distributors, that a wonderful blessing will abide on our labours, and accompany our faithful endeavours in our Master's cause? Shall we not see an answer to our prayers, if in faith and in love they flow out to his dear cause? Now, let us believe and expect that this tract, the last, the only one this impenitent sinner will consent to receive, may, by the blessing of the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, become the very means, the *very tract* to bring him into the kingdom. I look up to Christ, the Saviour of sinners. I look to you, tract distributors, as his professed disciples, to be faithful to the interests of that soul. In the use of *all means*, we may surely hope to be the instruments of saving some. It is not using a *few*, but *all* means in our power; the faculties of our mind, of argument, eloquence and persuasion, as well as strength of body, to go about doing good. Our desires and actions must be commensurate to this great object. If it be a fact, that we have the honour of God in view, and the least conception of the worth of souls, we shall find the cross easy to be taken up—easy to bear; it will almost cease to become a cross. I now mention as the last, though not the least, but most cheering to the heart sacredly devoted to the tract cause, that there have been *four* conversions of late in my district; and I have no doubt, in my own mind, that through the medium of tracts the way has been prepared, and those souls awakened to a sense of their danger, while in their sins. Now also, in these times of refreshing, I mention one more who appears solemn."—*Ward No. 5, district No. 8.*

In ward No. 4, district No. 13, there is evidently more seriousness.

In another ward, professed friends are more engaged. Sinners appeared in great distress of mind. "I found," says the distributor, "five converts since the last distribution of tracts; and they appear to give real evidence of a change of heart."

In ward No. 3, district No. 6, there was an apparent solemnity throughout the district. "I found two persons burdened with a sense of their guilt; also two, who a few weeks ago were far from righteousness, that have evidently been brought nigh by the blood of Christ."

In ward No. 1, district No. 13, a solemnity pervades a great part of the district. Christians appear to be aroused to a sense of their duty. In district No. 8, one young lady is hopefully converted. More interest has been manifested than for many months before. Some of the receivers inquire, What shall I do to be saved? A young girl is also hopefully converted.

In ward No. 2, district No. 3, the distributors report—"During the intervals of worship on fast day, eight tracts were gratefully received. In each of these families deep solemnity prevailed, and the strictest attention was paid to the messages of love delivered by the attending minister." I find an increased satisfaction in this blessed work. Never did I go out to distribute tracts with such emotions as in the present month, (December), and never did I feel so unfit to be used in this blessed service. The tracts and the bearer were welcomed in every family but one. I found no one indifferent to the subject of religion. Some were anxiously inquiring for the Saviour. Three children, little girls, hope they have found an interest in him since the last distribution. The children of suitable age, attend infant or Sabbath schools. Several, unable to attend worship, said the tract, *Sabbath at Home*, had been blessed to them."

In behalf of the Committee,
E. VERNON.
W. WOODBRIDGE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### INFANT SCHOOLS.

Extract from the report of a committee on the subject of infant schools, made to the citizens of Brockport, Monroe county, at a meeting recently held in that village:—

"Your committee are aware, that, like other projects of a novel character, the infant school has many obstacles to encounter; many inveterate prejudices to overcome; and not unfrequently to breast the torrents of ridicule poured forth from the founts of incredulity and ignorance. But they are also aware, that this institution, when its principles and objects are fairly understood, will remove the most deep-rooted prejudices, and surmount the most formidable obstacles. In illustration of this fact, we beg leave to relate a brief anecdote, which we lately noticed in an eastern paper:—

"Gen. W. of a certain village in this state, was requested to lend his assistance in establishing an infant school in that place. He replied, that it would be better for the women and children to attend to concerns of that sort. Not long after, on a visit at Hartford, Ct. he visited the legislature, then in session. In a few minutes after he had entered the house, a motion was made for an adjournment, for the purpose of visiting the *infant school;* and no sooner made, than—"Small business, indeed!" thought he, "for so honourable a body?" But the General must go with them, great as he was, or be left alone. He went; but what an unexpected scene was now presented? No sooner had he got fairly seated in the infant school, than the tears began to roll down his cheeks, and continued to do so, till the exercises were ended. "And now, gentlemen," said he, on his return to his native village, "now establish your infant school immediately; and cost what it may, *I will foot the bill!*"

### A CURIOSITY.

A neighbour has brought into our office, a silver snuff-box, in weight equivalent to about four dollars and a quarter, of an oblong form, which was personally presented, by Gen. George Washington, in the year 1784, to *Shenandoah*, the last chief of the Oneidas. On the lid is the following inscription, beautifully engraven:—

"This Box
was the gift of
Gen. Geo. Washington,
to
Shenandoah,
last Chief of the
Oneidas,
1784."

By some strange process, with which, however, we are unacquainted, it seems afterwards to have become the property of the town of Manlius, New-York, for on the back side of the box, is the following:—

"The Trustees of the Village of
Manlius,
to
H. C. De Boies, Esq.
Dec. 20th, 1828."

A few days since, the owner of the box, by reason, we understand, of some reverses of fortune, was obliged to leave it in pledge for a small sum of money, in this city. It has since been purchased by a young gentleman, who will be careful to preserve it.—*Boston paper.*

### POINTS OF HONOUR.

Col. Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog: Capt. Ramsay in one about a servant: Mr. Fetherston in one about a recruit: Sterne's father in one about a goose; and another gentleman in one about "an acre of anchovies." One officer was challenged for merely asking his opponent to enjoy the second goblet; and another was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff. Gen. Barry was challenged by a Capt. Smith, for declining a glass of wine with him at a dinner in a steamboat, although the general had pleaded as an excuse that wine invariably made his stomach sick at sea; and Lieut. Crowther lost his life in a duel, because he was refused admittance to a club of pigeon shooters.

Socrates being asked, what was the best mode of gaining a high reputation, said—"To be what you appear to be."

### NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Ashes.* | | *Leather.* | |
| Pot, 100lbs. | $5 13a | Sole, oak tanned, lb. | 20a25 |
| Pearl do. | 5 69a | —— hemlock | 18a22 |
| *Candles.* | | Dressed up. side | 1 75a2 67 |
| Mould - - | 9a10 | Undressed do. | 1 50a2 25 |
| Dipped - - | 9a | *Molasses.* | |
| *Clover-Seed.* | | New-Orleans, gal. | 28a30 |
| Per lb. - - | a11 | *Oil.* | |
| *Coffee.* | | Whale, gal. - | 34a35 |
| Havana - - | 9a10 | Sperm, summer | 65a67 |
| Java - - | 12a13 | —— winter | 80a85 |
| *Cotton.* | | Linseed, - | 83a85 |
| Upland - | 9a11 | *Provisions.* | |
| Louisiana - | 12a13 | Beef, mess, bbl. | 8 75a9 12 |
| Alabama - | 11a12 | —— prime | 5 62a6 12 |
| *Feathers.* | | Pork, mess | 14 50a |
| Live American | 34a36 | —— prime | 10 50a |
| *Fish.* | | Hams, north. lb. | 10a11 |
| Dry cod, cwt. | 2 37a2 50 | Butter, N.Y. dairy | 12a15 |
| Scale - | 1 50a1 62 | Hog's Lard - | 8a9 |
| Pickled, bbl. | 3 00a3 25 | Cheese - - | 6a8 |
| Mackarel, No. 1 | 5 87a6 00 | *Rice.* | |
| Shad, Con. mess | 8 85a8 50 | Prime, 100lbs. | 3 12a3 25 |
| Herring - | 2 27a3 00 | *Salt.* | |
| *Flax.* | | Turks-Island, bush. | 45a46 |
| American, lb. - | 7a8 | Liverpool ground | 38a40 |
| *Flour & Meal.* | | *Sugar.* | |
| N.Y. super. bbl. | 6 44a6 50 | Havana, white, lb. | 11a14 |
| Western (canal) | 6 62a6 75 | ——— brown - | 8a9 |
| Rye flour - | 3 87a4 00 | New-Orleans | 7a8 |
| Indian meal | 3 62a3 75 | Loaf - - | 17a19 |
| *Grain.* | | Lump - - | 15a16 |
| Wheat, northern | 1 25a1 30 | *Tallow.* | |
| —— western | 1 40a1 45 | American, lb. - | 6a7 |
| Rye - - | 70a72 | *Teas.* | |
| Corn, north yellow | 63a65 | Bohea, lb. - | 32a34 |
| Oats - - | 30a37 | Souchong - | 44a75 |
| Barley - | 80a | Hyson-skin - | 38a75 |
| Beans, 7 bushels | 7 00a8 00 | Young-Hyson - | 70a1 06 |
| *Hides.* | | Hyson - - | 85a1 12 |
| La Plata, lb. - | 15a16 | Gunpowder | 1 00a1 30 |
| S. A. horse, piece | 1 50a1 60 | Imperial - | 1 00a1 30 |
| *Hops.* | | *Tobacco.* | |
| First sort, lb. - | 9a | Richmond, lb. - | 3a6 |
| *Lumber.* | | Cuba - - | 14a25 |
| Boards, p. M. | 15 00a16 00 | *Wines.* | |
| Plank, pine, | 25 00a30 00 | Madeira, gal. | 1 25a3 50 |
| Scantling, pine | 15 00a16 00 | Port - - | 80a1 75 |
| Do oak | 20 00a25 00 | Teneriffe, L. P. | 90a1 25 |
| Shingles, bundle | 2 50a3 50 | *Wool.* | |
| Oak timber, sq. ft. | 20a25 | Merino, Am. fl. lb. | 50a60 |
| Hoops, per M. | 35 00a36 00 | ——— pulled - | 50a60 |
| Staves, pipe | 48 00a50 00 | Common - | 35a40 |
| —— hhd. | 35 00a36 00 | Spinning - | 33a40 |
| —— bbl. | 28 00a30 00 | American Hatter's | 30a85 |

### BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *New-York.* | | Newark Ins. Comp'y | par |
| City Banks - | par | Trenton Banking Co. | do |
| Except Franklin | broken | Rathway Far. & Mec. | do |
| Long-Island Bank | par | Salem Banking Co. | 1 1-2 |
| Dutchess County - | par | Monmouth - | broken |
| Lansingburgh - | par | Franklin - - | do |
| Bank of Albany* - | 1-4 | Hoboken - - | do |
| Albany State Bank* | do | Paterson - - | do |
| Other Albany Banks* | do | Protection & Lombard | do |
| Newburgh* - | do | Jersey City, - | do |
| Orange County - | do | State, Trenton - | do |
| Catskill - - | do | All others - | 1-2 a 3-8 |
| Farmer's, Troy* - | do | *Pennsylvania.* | |
| Other Troy Banks | do | Philadelphia Banks | 1-4 |
| Saratoga County - | do | York - - - | 1-2 |
| Mohawk - - | do | Chester County - | 3-8 |
| Utica - - | 1-2 | Delaware County | do |
| Geneva - - | do | Reading - - | do |
| Auburn - - | do | Pittsburgh - - | 1 |
| Ontario - - | do | Gettysburgh - | do |
| Central - - | do | Chambersburgh - | do |
| Chenango - - | do | Carlisle - - | do |
| Ithaca - - | do | Lancaster - - | do |
| Ogdensburgh - | do | Greensburgh - | do |
| Jefferson County - | do | Brownville - - | do |
| Wayne County - | do | Silver Lake - | 50 |
| Rochester - - | do | Others uncertain or | broken |
| Monroe County - | do | *Delaware.* | |
| Livingston County | do | Banks of this state | 1-2 |
| Middle District | broken | *Maryland.* | |
| Columbia, Hudson | do | Baltimore Banks - | 3-8 |
| Greene County - | do | Somerset & Worc. | broken |
| Washington & Warren | do | Cumberland - | do |
| Plattsburgh - - | do | Princess Ann - | do |
| Niagara - - | do | Elkton - - | do |
| J. Barker's Exchange | do | All others - | 3-4 a 1 |
| *Maine.* | | *Dist. Columbia.* | |
| Bath - - | 1-2 | Bank of Columbia | uncer. |
| Waterville - | do | Alexandria Merch. | broken |
| Castine - | broken | Franklin - - | do |
| Wiscasset - - | do | All others - - | 3-4 |
| Kennebeck - - | do | *Virginia.* | |
| Passamaquoddy - | do | Banks of this state | 3-4 a 1 |
| Hallowell & Augusta | do | *N. & S. Carolina.* | |
| All others - - | 3-4 | Banks of these states | 1 a 2 |
| *New-Hampshire.* | | *Georgia.* | |
| Banks of this state | 3-8 | Banks of this state | 2 a 3 |
| *Vermont.* | | *Ohio.* | |
| Banks of this state | 3-8 | Chilicothe - - | 4a5 |
| *Massachusetts.* | | Marietta - - | do |
| Berkshire Bank | broken | Steubenville - | do |
| Essex, Salem - | do | Farmers & Mechanics | do |
| Farmer's, Belchertown | do | New-Lancaster - | do |
| All others - - | 3-8 | St. Clairsville - | do |
| *Connecticut.* | | Mount-Pleasant - | do |
| Norwich Bank - | par | Western Reserve | do |
| Eagle, New-Haven | broken | Columbus - - | do |
| Derby - - | do | Others uncertain or | broken |
| All others - - | 1-4 | *Miscellaneous.* | |
| *Rhode-Island.* | | New-Orleans Banks | 3 |
| Pawtucket - | broken | Michigan - - | 1 |
| All others - - | 3-8 | Detroit - - | broken |
| *New-Jersey.* | | Upper-Canada, York | 3 |
| State, Newark - | par | Kingston - | broken |
| Do. Elizabethtown | do | Quebec - - - | 3 |
| Do. New-Brunswick | do | Montreal - - | 2 |

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

### TO DISCHARGE FROM DEBT.

[Pursuant to Revised Statutes, part 2, title 1, chap. 5, art. 3, relating to "voluntary assignments made pursuant to the application of an insolvent and his creditors."]

HUGH WYLIE, of Westmoreland, Oneida county; notice first published January 25, 1831; creditors to appear before Chester Hayden, Esq. first judge of Oneida common pleas, at his office, in the village of Utica, on the 6th day of April, 1831, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. 4w10

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature of the state of New-York, at the next session thereof, for the passage of an act to incorporate a company, to make and construct a Rail-Road from the city of Troy, by way of Lansingburgh and Waterford, through Ballston or Saratoga Springs, and the counties of Schenectady, Montgomery, Herkimer, and a part of Oneida, to Utica, or by some other convenient route from Waterford, with a capital of six millions of dollars, with the right to increase the same, if necessary, and with the privilege of contracting with the Union Bridge Company, for connecting the passage of the Hudson with said bridge.

*Lansingburgh, Dec.* 13, 1830. 1w6


### SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Depository of the American S. S. Union, in this village, has been recently replenished with Books for Sabbath School Libraries. Besides all the variety published by the American S. S. Union, a very valuable collection of approved Miscellaneous Works have been received.

Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible: Union Questions, 1st, 2d & 3d vols: Infant School Manual, new edition: Lessons for Infant Sabbath Schools, with plan for conducting an infant class: Cruden's Concordance: Henry's and Scott's Commentaries, &c. &c.

*Periodicals.*—Sabbath School Teacher's Magazine, at $1.50 per annum, in advance: Youth's Friend, at 25 cents per annum. These are published by the American Union, and circulated from this Depository about the 10th of each month. The Infant's Magazine is published monthly and sold at 1 1-2 cents per number.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL JOURNAL.

Proposals have been recently made by the American Union, for publishing a weekly paper, with the title of "*Sunday School Journal, and Advocate of Christian Education.*" The specimen number of the Journal may be seen at the Depository. It is to be published regularly after the 1st of January, 1831. The price to single subscribers is $2 per annum. If not paid within three months after receiving the first number in each year, the price will be $2.50 per annum.

Subscriptions for either of the above Periodicals received, or orders for Books executed, by

EDWARD VERNON,
*Agent A. S. S. Union, at their Depository in Utica, No.* 187, *Genesee street.*

*N. B.*—The "Teachers Magazine," after this year, will be published quarterly, and will be sent to the present subscribers, unless notice to discontinue the work is received on or before the 1st January next.

*Dec.* 7, 1830. 49

### MALTE-BRUN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

JUST published, and for sale, by HASTINGS & TRACY, the *Malte-Brun School Geography,* illustrated by numerous original Engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables: By S. G. Goodrich. This Geography, it is believed, will in every respect satisfy the public expectation, and be found decidedly superior to any system now in use.

Also, The Franklin Primer, The Young Scholar's Manual, or Easy Lessons, The Improved Reader, and the General Class-Book. *Dec.* 7 1830.

### HARDWARE, &c.

JAMES DANA & Co. No. 88, Genesee street, are now receiving, by the late arrivals from England, in addition to their former Stock, a fresh supply of Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery & Cabinet Ware, which they offer, wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms. *Utica, May* 25, 1830. 21

### ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honourable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the Proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated. N. SAFFORD.

*Utica, April* 6, 1830. 14

### MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A MILD and efficient remedy for this fatal disease was discovered by *Dr. Rafinesque,* Pulmist and Professor of Medical Botany in Philadelphia. It has cured or relieved six hundred persons, from Boston to New-Orleans, within two or three years. From three to six large bottles have effected radical cures. It is purely vegetable, fragrant and palatable. Patients actually become fond of it. It acts by medicating and healing the lungs, through the blood and air.

*The Pulmist, or Art to cure the Consumption,* has been published as a guide. Ample consultations furnished in difficult cases, at ten dollars.

The Pulmel and Pulmist sold in Utica, at the Philadelphia price, by WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, Agents. *Utica, Dec.* 7, 1830. 49

### DR. ATTRIDGE'S TINCTURE, FOR DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is offered to the public as an effectual remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and all Asthmatic Complaints. The discovery of this medicine has been the effect of long and attentive study, and is now made public from the most decided conviction, founded on ample experience, of its power in eradicating this disease, after all other medicine has failed.

Thousands are lingering under this disease in some form, sinking to the grave without a remedy, whom this medicine would certainly restore to perfect health and vigour. Its safety and innocence has been fully attested, so that it may be administered to the tenderest infant. It has been recommended by several of the most distinguished physicians in America, who admit that a more important discovery in medical science has never been made. Its best recommendation is the trial of a single bottle. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery. Humanity makes it a duty.

Desirous that this medicine may not be numbered with the host of quack medicines constantly offered to the public to cure all diseases, it will be sold at C. F. Stradling's, (late Tutts') Patent, Public and Genuine Medicine Warehouse, South gate, Royal Exchange, leading from Cornhill, and at Mr. Ward's, 324 Holborn, near Middle Row, London.

Sold by appointment, at the stores of WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, and J. B. MARCHISI, Utica. 39

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary, to the corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, where he will keep Dr. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of HITCHCOCK & SWAN, J. & W. WILLIAMS, WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, and H. STORRS & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle; and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulness in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time, and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.

*Utica, April* 6, 1830. M. HITCHCOCK.

### NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

*Utica, Jan.* 1, 1829. WILLIAM CLARKE.

### THE MUSICAL CABINET,

OR a Collection of Sacred Music, comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Set Pieces, and Anthems, selected principally from the works of the most eminent ancient and modern writers, embracing all the variety of metres in general use, together with a concise introduction to psalmody; compiled and arranged by Alling Brown: Just received and for sale by *Nov.* 30, 1830. HASTINGS & TRACY.

### PETER PARLEY'S GEOGRAPHY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, publishers of the interesting little work, entitled, "Peter Parley's Method of telling about Geography to Children," now offer it for sale, and will supply Booksellers and others on the same terms with the publishers at Hartford. The previous publications of this author are well known; and the recommendations of the present work are numerous and respectable. *September,* 1330.

### REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

*Utica, June* 16, 1830. 24

### SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine, when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine, has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium. Its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients, and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy,* or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurance, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.

WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, sole agents for Utica.

*Utica, February,* 1830. 51

### DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsy, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation at the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to my business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— UTICA, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

DR. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics;* and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition.

Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce it into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

### DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance; whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, Utica. *Utica, July* 28, 1829. 30

### TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica. *July* 28, 1830. L. HOLBROOK.


### TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first three months.

III. Any person becoming responsible